

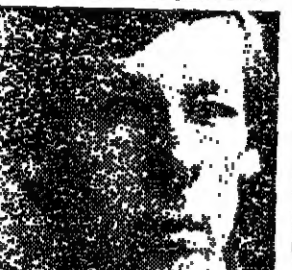
THE TIMES Tomorrow

In sickness... As more people opt for private medical schemes, Wednesday Page asks how good the coverage is and reports on the case of a baby whose uninsured "extras" are costing £1,000 a week.

In health... At 81, Elaine Blond, last surviving child of the founder of Marks & Spencer, is as active as ever in her lifelong devotion to good causes - and keeping up standards at M&S.

For richer... Phillip Whitehead attacks the people who pay lip-service to comprehensive education and send their own children to private schools.

For poorer... Sir Colin Buchanan, one of the authors of the controversial "Traffic in Towns" reports 20 years ago, reflects on how motorists have confounded the planners.



David Milnaric (above) is an interior designer of whom it has been said "he flays a room down to the bones". Spectrum finds out why.

\$6m award for drug victim's son

Damages of \$6m (£4m) were awarded by a US federal jury to a man who said his mother had died because she took Orlam, the arthritis drug banned in Britain a year ago.

The claimant, Mr Clarence Borom, had filed a \$100m suit in Columbus, Georgia, against the drug's makers, Eli Lilly of Indianapolis. Almost 100 deaths were reported in Britain among people who had used it.



Queen hailed

A thousand white clad officer cadets at India's equivalent of Sandhurst, Dartmouth and Cranwell all rolled into one hailed the Queen as "Maharani Elizabeth".

'Mirror' plea

Unions at the Daily Record and Sunday Mail are urging Scotland to sell off the Scottish newspapers separately from the rest of the Daily Mirror group.

Food for four

Four of Britain's new-born sextuplets have had their first oral feed, powdered milk. All six are continuing to improve. One baby is still on a ventilator.

Grenada switch

Security control in the Grenada capital of St George's has been handed over by the US Army to troops of the Caribbean invasion force.

Leader page, 13

Letters: On minimum sentences, from Dr J. Candy, investment, from Mr. Gaultier, Home statement, from the Very Rev T. Radcliffe, OP, and others.

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Unionist party quits Assembly and calls for SAS aid

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The future of the Northern Ireland Assembly was in jeopardy last night after the withdrawal of the Official Unionist Party in the wake of the murder of three church elders in a Pentecostal hall on Sunday.

The party wants the Government to send in the SAS to deal with increased terrorism in Northern Ireland and says its 27 members will not enter the Assembly until there is a tough security policy that works.

Mr James Prior's initiative aimed at restoring devolved government to the province looks increasingly fragile as only the Democratic Unionist Party and Alliance Party will now be participating.

The Official Unionist vote to withdraw was 21-4, but some Assembly members were bitter at what they saw as the leadership's attempt to use the attack in co Armagh to achieve its long-term aim of wrecking the Assembly.

Mr Prior, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, yesterday appealed for calm amid fears that Northern Ireland may witness a new round of tit-for-tat sectarian killings.

Mr Prior was concerned about the possibility of a Protestant backlash in the wake of anger and retribution at the attack on the Mountain Lodge Pentecostal Hall near Darkley, co Armagh.

Mr Prior's condemnation and fears of retaliation were cooled in a rare joint appeal for calm from the leaders of Ireland's four main churches. And Dr

border areas. He said such action would be entirely within the law if the authorities could not provide protection for Protestants.

But Mr Prior said the Government would not allow any part of the community to take the law into their own hands however angered or desperate they feel.

He revealed that the police had received information that an attack might be mounted

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against members of the police while at worship over the weekend.

The murders filled him with "horror and remorse". Though in the course of the 14-year campaign of terrorism in Northern Ireland there had been other incidents involving greater loss of life, none before has involved the cold-blooded murder of people at worship.

Mr Prior gave a clear indication last night that the SAS is already operating in co Armagh. On his arrival back at Stormont, he said the SAS was in Northern Ireland and when asked whether it was in Armagh, he replied: "I am not going to say whether they are. You must draw your own conclusion".

Mr Prior's condemnation and fears of retaliation were cooled in a rare joint appeal for calm from the leaders of Ireland's four main churches. And Dr

Garret FitzGerald, Prime Minister of the Republic, said: "Who on this island will not share a sense of horror, revulsion and shame at this blasphemous sectarian massacre? Evil has rarely shown itself so sordidly as at Darkley, co Armagh."

The three men who died as the terrorists fired up to fifty shots at the isolated wooden hall were Mr Harold Brown and Mr David Wilson from Kead and Mr Victor Cunningham from Armagh. Four men and three women were still in hospital last night.

The blood-spattered hall was sealed off yesterday while forensic scientists searched for clues.

A group calling itself the Catholic Reaction Force has claimed responsibility for the attack, but police believe the killers were from the Irish National Liberation Army, hiding behind a front name. The police think the operation was masterminded by Dominic McClinchey, who is wanted for questioning about 15 murders.

The INLA said last night that it was investigating the attack and admitted that it had armed nationalists in Armagh.

A Ruger rifle used in the killings has been linked with a weapon used in three INLA terrorist attacks. It was used in the murder of two police officers in Market Hill, co Armagh, a year ago, and in an attack on a security barrier at Dungannon, co Tyrone, in which two INLA gunmen died.

Continued on back page, col 1



Born fury: Riot police seizing a demonstrator during yesterday's protest outside the Bundestag where the nuclear missiles were being debated. Report, page 6. More photographs, back page.

Benefactor may pay NGA fine

By David Felton
Labour Correspondent

The National Graphical Association looks set to decide today to disobey a court injunction to pay a £50,000 fine for sanctioning unlawful secondary picketing.

The decision would put the union on course for a serious confrontation with the Government's employment legislation.

The union's 40-member national council will decide today whether to pay the fine imposed last week in the High Court in Manchester for the secondary action against the Messenger Newspaper Group based in Stockport where the union has been involved in a dispute for the last five months.

NGA officials are confident that today's meeting of the national council will refuse to pay the fine but TUC sources believe that an "anonymous benefactor" may come forward and pay the fine rather than see a damaging dispute involving the union, the government and the law.

Senior NGA officials yesterday went before the TUC's Employment Policy and Organisation Committee to explain reasons for the breakdown earlier yesterday of talks at the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

The committee backed the union in its fight to get six dismissed workers at Stockport reinstated but it was claimed that there was no discussion of whether the fine should be paid.

The TUC General Council will meet tomorrow to hear a report of the NGA council meeting and will then take a view on whether to instruct the union to obey the law. The meeting will be followed on Thursday by a gathering of all the union's shop stewards in Fleet Street and Manchester offices of national newspapers who will decide whether to widen the dispute.

A statement after yesterday's meeting said the committee had examined the support for the NGA's policy of seeking a closed shop at Stockport and also its demand that the dismissed workers should be reinstated.

Miners seek ban on foreign coal

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The National Union of Mineworkers has sent an urgent plea to transport unions for help to make its overtime ban more effective.

Amid signs yesterday that management was coping better with the industrial action, a letter has gone out from Mr Lawrence Daly, general secretary of the union, seeking a block on imports of "cheap" foreign coal.

Meanwhile Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, will lead a deputation to talks today with Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board. The meeting was described as "routine" by the coal board, but the dispute is almost certain to be discussed.

The NUM's call for help from other unions has already brought support from the National Union of Seamen, which has requested its members to notify pitmen's leaders whenever ships containing foreign coal are spotted.

Both the Transport and General Workers' Union, with a large membership among dockers and lorry drivers, and the National Union of Railwaymen, are to debate the plea for help within the next week or so.

Mr Daly's letter to the other unions expresses special concern about coal from South Africa. Mr Daly says the Government is planning to buy more of it, to mitigate the effects of the overtime ban.

The letter states: "Not only is the importation of foreign coal designed to break the power of trade unionism in the United Kingdom, but is further exploiting the black miners of South Africa whose conditions and safety are among the worst in the world."

According to the coal board yesterday the miners' action, which is seeking to improve a "final" 5.2 per cent pay offer, is having less effect than last week. Yesterday the action resulted in several hundred miners deciding not to work or being sent home by management.

Last week, according to the coal board, the figure was 3,000. The overtime ban has led to an internal union row in the Durham area, with miners claiming to have been particularly badly hit because of a strict interpretation of the industrial action by safety workers.

Around 500 men at Westlee Colliery lost a day's pay. There were major delays in starting at most pits in South Yorkshire and virtually all in South Wales.

Ford men reject new pay offer

Leaders of 44,500 Ford workers yesterday rejected a new 6.4 per cent pay rise, which is more than twice the Government's unofficial wage norm.

Mr Ronald Todd, chief negotiator for the company's hourly-paid workers, is seeking to match the 7.75 per cent settlement won by Vauxhall employees.

The Transport and General Workers' Union is arguing that the company can afford a higher offer because of increased profitability. Management replies that the return on capital is low and that its German workers have accepted smaller settlements despite a better productivity record.

A charter for all busy parents

From Ian Murray
Brussels

Both the Father and mother of a new-born baby would be entitled to three months' leave from work at any time up to the child's second birthday under the terms of an new proposal from the European Commission.

The idea, which is likely to be considered for approval by member states in the new year, would mean that working parents could have a guaranteed leave period to help them get their new baby established once the mother's maternity leave was over.

If agreed, it would give fathers the automatic right to this type of leave for the first time.

The proposal, however, would specifically ban the parents taking such leave concurrently. The aim is to spread the benefits of the maximum period of time and therefore leave would have to be taken at different times by each parent. Because of the difficult economic climate the Commission has not made any recommendations about pay.

Country	Authorised (months)	Parental leave (months)	Parental leave (weeks)
Belgium	6	6	None
Denmark	6	14	None
Germany	6	6	4 months paid
France	6	10	2 years unpaid
Greece	6	6	1 or 2 hrs/day over 3 hrs/week
Ireland	4	10+	4 weeks unpaid
Italy	6	12	6 months unpaid
Luxembourg	6	6	1 year unpaid
Holland	6	6	None
UK	11	7	22 weeks unpaid

Parental leave can be credited to father by mother only in France and Italy. Elsewhere only the mother qualifies.

Americans overwhelmed by TV nuclear holocaust

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Americans are shocked, upset and thoughtful after watching the extraordinary television account of the nuclear obliteration of a Mid-Western city. The film has triggered a fierce political debate at a time when American awareness and anxiety about nuclear issues has been increased by deployment of US cruise missiles in Britain.

More than 75 million people, watched *The Day After*, a widely-publicized depiction of Lawrence, Kansas.

The film, which has been praised and denounced, shows how thousands of people are vaporized, maimed and stricken by radiation sickness after war breaks out in Europe. The Americans fire their Minuteman missiles and the Russians retaliate.

The theme is entirely bleak. Survival is shown as being worse than death as survivors root in the rubble and their bodies slowly break down.

Mr Shultz: "Not the future at all"

showing how the Government is trying to reduce nuclear weapons.

After the two-and-a-half-hour programme, Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State, went on television to give the Administration's response. He said it was "not the future at all" and that people should support the President's call for reducing nuclear stockpiles.

The very appearance of the Secretary of State on television showed how seriously the White House regards the programme.

The programme was unprecedented in a variety of ways. American television has long had a reputation for avoiding serious and upsetting subjects. That a company such as ABC should go ahead with such a controversial programme is itself remarkable.

While most people watched it at home, thousands saw it in groups in churches and libraries. Psychologists urged parents not to let their children watch it. A telephone "hot line"

showing how the Government is trying to reduce nuclear weapons.

was set up in the town of Troy, New York State, to help people distressed by the film. Television crews filmed people as they watched, to get their reactions.

Books and pamphlets on the nuclear issue have been distributed across the country and the programme was yesterday debated in many schools.

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● LONDON: The film should be banned from British television screens. Mrs Mary Whitehouse said yesterday (the Press Association reports). Explicit scenes showing the aftermath of the attack would be too harrowing for adults and children, she added.

The IBA said it would go ahead with screening on December 10 at 9.15pm.



Un coup de cologne
CHANEL
FOR GENTLEMEN

Absent Chancellor angers Tories and Labour alike

By Our Political Reporter

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, upset Conservative and Labour MPs yesterday by declining to attend an all-party Commons select committee to be questioned on the future financing of the European Community.

He sent one of his deputies, Mr Ian Stewart, the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, to give evidence to the Select Committee on European Legislation, which is drawing up a report to be considered by the Commons before the Athens summit on the reform of the EEC finances early in December.

The Treasury explained that Mr Lawson was busy working in his office catching up on backlog of work since the delivery of his autumn economic statement last week, and preparing for Thursday's Commons debate on the statement.

But MPs were angry because their initial invitation, which made more than three weeks ago, had offered to meet him at 10 Downing Street and because they felt he had given insufficient reasons for his non-attendance.

He appears likely to be criticized when his report is published next week.

Mr Robert Hicks, Conservative MP for Cornwall, South-east, the senior Conservative on the committee, said last night: "I do not think this is the way even chancellors of the exchequer should treat select committees of the House, particularly when such serious issues are at stake."

At the opening of committee sittings, Mr Nigel Spearing, Labour MP for Newham, South, the chairman, said he had received a letter yesterday morning from the Chancellor stating that he would not attend. Mr Spearing asked Mr Stewart "to convey our sense of disappointment" to Mr Lawson.

Green Belt warning to Jenkin

by John Juntz
Agriculture Correspondent

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, has been taken to sharp reminders of the strength of the powerful opposition to his proposals to relax planning restrictions in the Green Belt, and was urged to reconsider.

At a press conference in London all three local authority associations came together with the Council for the Protection of Rural England, the Civic Trust and the National Farmers' Union to voice their concern.

On this issue the Government is at odds with those who are normally its staunchest supporters. Of more than 50 backbench MPs who have signed a motion opposing the two recent draft circulars on housing and the Green Belt, all but two are Conservatives.

In a joint statement yesterday, the organizations said that the advice given in his circulars would intensify commercial pressures

The wanted man

Hunt for vicious terrorist

Dominic McGlinchey, the man the police suspect master- wife is also wanted for questioning by the RUC.

He is thought to have gathered round him a small group of ruthless men and the gang is believed to carry out forays into Northern Ireland from bases in co Louth and co Monaghan.

Nicknamed "The Mad Dog"

McGlinchey, is thought to be a psychopath and the police believe he has no principles or truly republican ideology.

A former motor mechanic, McGlinchey, aged 29, comes from Londonerry. He is married with two children. His IRA believing it had "gone soft" and joined the Irish National Liberation Army.

He is a master of disguise and frequently wears wigs and sometimes dresses as a woman to avoid recognition.

Leading article, page 13

Bruce Lee presses for arson charge retrial

A man convicted of killing 26 people in 11 cases of arson was "pathetic nobody" who sought immortality by making false confessions to the crimes, the Court of Appeal was told yesterday.

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and other evidence showed that many of the fires Lee had admitted were not arson at all. One at an old people's home in 1977, in which 11 men died, was probably started accidentally by a plumber's blowlamp.

In other fires a confused and

admissions to Humberstone police in the summer of 1980 and later pleaded guilty to manslaughter. But there were substantial doubts about the reliability of his admissions, Mr

Lee, said, to be Britain's most prolific killer, is seeking leave to appeal and call new evidence that he was not heard at his trial.

Lee's Crown Court in January 1981 because he changed his plea to guilty. He is also seeking the quashing of the conviction and a retrial. He is being detained without a fine limit at Lee's mouth.

Lee had continued to admit to arson until an article in *The Sunday Times* in March 1982 cast doubts on his guilt. The evidence indicated a revenge

Livingstone and Knight win libel damages

Ken Livingstone, Ted Knight and another Labour politician, Matthew Warburton, won "substantial" libel damages in the

The undisclosed damages are to be paid by the satirical magazine *Private Eye* and the magazine *Event* which published the allegations in September. The three men, aged 30, 32 and 36, were each jailed for nine months.

Mr Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, Mr Knight, leader of Lambeth Borough Council and Mr Warburton, Lambeth's housing

hairmann, were joint editors of a five-day trial
Labour Herald. Passing sentence, Judge

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New criticism of the Royal College of Art, the leading postgraduate college of art and design, came yesterday from a

committee of industrialists and businessmen established presumably by the outgoing rector, Dr Lionel March.

The college, which has suffered a crisis of funding and management in the past few years and has been attacked repeatedly for neglecting the needs of industry, is criticized again for failing to teach business subjects adequately to its students in the visual communications faculty.

Chaired by Mr Aubrey Singer, managing director of the television company, whose report on the faculty was published yesterday, calls for a department for the electronic arts, offering studies in computer graphics, electronic type-

the old School of Film and Television expanded to take in video and animation studies.

The report also recommended a compulsory course on business for all students in the faculty.

Dr March is resigning as rector because of his frustration at having to live up to his ideas to bring design into the computer age. The other members of the committee were Mr David Puttman, Film producer, Mr T. G. Rosenthal, the publisher, Mr Maurice Sinclair, from advertising, and Sir George Gair, the electronic entrepreneur.

Mr Paul Gough, President of the students' union, said that the Royal College had made reforms

Meeting on action at Greenham

Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman of the News International Newspapers Communications Corporation, has withdrawn dismissal notices to 152 workers at the company's East Kilbride plant in Scotland.

Members of the printing union, NGA, who disrupted the distribution of Sunday newspaper magazines produced by the corporation, have been threatening to halt about 75 per cent of the British magazine industry.

The situation arose from Mr Maxwell's decision at the weekend to close his beleaguered plant at Park Royal, London, with the loss of 556 jobs.

Meanwhile, the occupation at the Park Royal plant continued.

tin's former d is jailed

Speaking to Stephens, aged 26, he said: "There is no doubt that you were infatuated at that time with David Martin. That is not a reason, not an excuse."

Earlier, Mrs Barbara Mills told the court that Stephens had told her that he had been with Mr Stephen Waldorf, who had bought the property from a Pickford's storage depot in Fulham in January this year, eight days before Mr Waldorf was mis-takenly shot by detectives searching for Martin.

Stephens, Purdy and Entwistle

Meeting on action at Greenham

Five Newbury councillors will meet on Wednesday to decide on action now that the by-laws are in force compelling them to remove the gipsies from the women's peace camps at Greenham Common.

But Mr Brian Thorford, Newbury's chief executive, said yesterday that it was unlikely that the panel would start a programme of evictions. So many people were living at the camps it would not be cost-effective to do so, he said.

Mr Thorford said the council would be asked to stop evictions from camps at the Blue and Orange gates.

The by-laws enable the council to remove, but not confiscate, anything that could be regarded as a "building", but

the council would become liable to claims for compensation if property was damaged during the removal.

● The policing of last month's anti-nuclear march in London

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

First taste of milk for sextuplets

[illegible]

...reports of
...being
...for

ally, he said: "At his time of life, one never mentioned any more for the store."

"The figures bandied about in a devoid of reality and reality credit on paper alone, and he preferred everyone."


Mr Makin said he was "suffered" by the "Sunderland" about clinical practice and the peering eyes from various other graduates.

Mr Makin said that efforts by Sir John Walton's story was long made in the children's interests.

State help for the family of £450 per week per child, a child benefit plus a one-time maternity grant of £150.

Other benefits, such as family income supplement, would be paid if the family received thousands of pounds for activities.

is story.



in harmony: Sir Charles Hambro's part of the English Chamber Orchestra, in the presence of the Duchess of Devonshire, tonight

Rail-ur

British Rail to test

since carriage to a new
price carriage which is a
tally a Leyland bus and
on railway bogies.

The coach, which
£70,000 to build, even
has £170,000 for a
tized, air-conditioned
carriage, is being
for possible use on
cross-country routes.
costs are critical.

British Rail orders a
vehicle heralds the rena
of third-class train
passengers who find the
discontinued into the
train service between
and Shrewsbury are
asked in a quest
whether they would
pared to pay less to ride
economical style.

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Tender forms and costs of this prospectus may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Welling Street, London. EC4M 9AA, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England, 20 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, G3 7DZ; at the Bank of Ireland, Merril Buildings, 1st Floor, 20 Colander Street, Dublin, DRT 5BN; at Mathers & Co., 15 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6AN; or at any office of The Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

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LONDON

21st November 1983

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Amount of Stock tendered for	Multiple
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£1,000-£5,000	£500
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£10,000-£50,000	£5,000
£50,000 or greater	£25,000

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£

2. AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (a)

£

3. TENDER PRICE (a)

£ : p

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SIGNATURE _____
of, or on behalf of, tenderer

..... November 1983

PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

MR/MES MRS	FORENAMES IN FULL	SURNAME
FULL POSTAL ADDRESS:-		
POST-TOWN	COUNTY	POSTCODE

T

a A separate cheque must accompany this form and must be payable to the order of the Bank of England and must be drawn on the Bank of England and be payable in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

b The price tendered must be a multiple of 2½p and not less than the minimum tender price. If no price is stated, this will be taken to be the minimum tender price. Cheques must be drawn to the minimum tender price. Each tender must be for one amount and of one price.

Bruce Lee presses for arson charge retrial

By David Nicholson Lord

A man convicted of killing 26 people in 11 cases of arson was a "psychic nobody" who sought immortality by making false confessions to the crimes, the Court of Appeal was told yesterday.

Bruce Lee, aged 23, made the admissions to Humberstone police in the summer of 1980 and later pleaded guilty to manslaughter. But there were "substantial doubts" about the reliability of his admissions, Mr Harry Gonnell, QC, told the court. Lee, who is disabled and educationally subnormal, later claimed in an affidavit that he had been badgered into the confessions.

Lee, said, to be Britain's most prolific killer, is seeking leave to appeal and call new evidence was not heard at his trial at the Old Bailey in January 1981 because he changed his plea to guilty. He is also seeking the quashing of the conviction and a retrial. He is being detained without a fine limit at Moss side special hospital, Liverpool.

Mr Gonnell said that forensic and other evidence showed that many of the fires Lee had admitted were not arson at all. One at an old people's home in 1977, in which 11 men died, was probably started accidentally by a plumber's blowlamp.

In other fires a confused and elderly man used a paraffin heater, a woman sat in bed and a boy admitted playing with matches. Lee had alibis for some of the fires, the defence said.

Lord Justice Ackner, presiding, described the case as exceptional. He agreed that evidence could be heard in relation to a fire in 1979 in which three children died, to determine the application.

Mr Gerald Coles, QC, for the Crown, described as "wicked and monstrous" the suggestion that the police had put words in Lee's mouth.

Lee has continued to admit to arson until an article in *The Sunday Times* in March 1982 cast doubts on his guilt. The evidence indicated a revenge motive against many of the victims.

The hearing continues today.

Livingstone and Knight win libel damages

Ken Livingstone, Ted Knight and another Labour politician, Matthew Warburton, won "substantial" libel damages in the High Court yesterday over allegations that their weekly newspaper *Labour Herald* was financed by Libya's Colonel Gaddafi.

The undisclosed damages are to be paid by the satirical magazine *Private Eye* and the magazine *Event* which published the allegations in September and October, 1981.

Mr Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, Mr Knight, leader of Lambeth Borough Council and Mr Warburton, Lambeth's housing chairman, were joint editors of

David Martin girl friend

Miss Sue Stephens, former girl friend of David Martin, the convicted gunman, was jailed for six months yesterday for handling stolen goods.

Together with Lester Purdy and Feter Enayati, she was found guilty at Knightsbridge Crown Court, London, of handling the goods for the benefit of Martin while he was on the run. Purdy, aged 30, and Enayati, aged 26, were each jailed for nine months.

All three had denied the charges, saying they did not know the property was stolen.

The jury of seven women and five men took more than three hours and a half hours to return majority verdicts of guilty after a five-day trial.

Passing sentence, Judge

communications faculty.

Chaired by Mr Aubrey Singer, managing director of BBC Television, the committee, whose report on the faculty was published yesterday, calls for a department for the electronic arts, offering studies in computer graphics, electronic type-

Puttman, Film producer, Mr I. G. Rosenthal, the publisher, Mr Maurice Seatchi, from advertising, and Sir Clive Sinclair, the electronics entrepreneur.

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Peace move in print dispute

By Our Labour Reporter

Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman of the British Printing and Communications Corporation, has withdrawn dismissal notices to 152 workers at the company's East Kilbride Plant in Scotland.

Members of the printing union "Spca" '82 who disrupted the distribution of Sunday newspaper magazines produced by the corporation have been threatening to halt about 75 per cent of the British magazine industry.

The situation arose from Mr Maxwell's decision at the weekend to close his beleaguered plant at Park Royal, London, with the loss of 550 jobs.

Meanwhile, the occupation at the Park Royal plant continued

Meeting on action at Greenham

By Pat Healy

Five Newbury councillors will meet on Wednesday to decide on action now that new by-laws are in force enabling them to remove tents from the women's peace camps at Greenham Common.

But Mrs Brian Thorford, Newbury's chief executive, said yesterday that it was unlikely that the panel would start a programme of evictions. So many people were living at the four camps it would not be cost-effective to do, he said.

Mr Thorford said the council had decided to stop evictions from camps at the Blue and Orange gates.

The by-laws enable the council to remove, but not confiscate, anything that could be regarded as a "building", but the council would become liable to claims for compensation if property was damaged during the removal.

● The policing of last month's anti-nuclear march in London cost £531,486, including £51,066 for police overtime

Martin's former and is jailed

Babington told the defendants: "You three have been convicted on the clearest evidence of offences connected with assisting a very dangerous criminal while he was on the run."

Speaking to Stephens, aged 26, he said: "There is no doubt that you were infatuated at the time with David Martin. That is a reason, not an excuse."

Earlier, Mrs Barbara Mills told the court that Stephens, Purdy and Enter together with Mr Stephen Waldorf, collected the property from a Pickford's storage depot in Fulham in January this year, eight days before Mr Waldorf was mistakenly shot by detectives searching for Martin.

Stephens, Purdy and Enter later pleaded guilty to various charges.

Overseas selling prices

Australia	Shs 226	Sri Lanka	Rs 95	Ghana	¢ 1.00
Canada	\$ 1.00	Tanzania	Shs 100	Ireland	£ 1.00
Denmark	Dkr 1.00	Zambia	Kwacha 100	Norway	Nkr 1.00
France	F 100	Kenya	Shs 100	Sweden	Skr 1.00
Germany	DM 1.00	Malawi	Shs 100	Switzerland	Sfr 1.00
Greece	Dr 100	Mozambique	Escudo 100	Uganda	Shs 100
Holland	ƒ 1.00	Nigeria	Naira 1.00	Zimbabwe	R 1.00
India	₹ 1.00	Rwanda	Franc 100		
Italy	L 1.00	Senegal	CFA Franc 100		
Japan	¥ 100	Sierra Leone	Leone 100		
South Africa	R 1.00	Togo	CFA Franc 100		
Spain	Ptas 100	Tunisia	Dinar 100		
USA	\$ 1.00	Uganda	Shs 100		
UK	£ 1.00	Zambia	Kwacha 100		

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maternity grant of £150.

Other benefits, such as family income supplement, would also be paid if the family received thousands of pounds for selling its story.

IN harmony: Sir Charles Deutschmann's host of English Chamber Orchestra presence of the Duchess London, tonight

Rail-

British Rail is meeting former reaction to a new price carriage which is a daily a 1st and 2nd class on railway bogies.

The coach, which £70,000 to build, even with £170,000 for a 3rd class, air-conditioned, air carriage, is being used for possible use on country routes, cars are critical.

British Rail denies it whole heralds the end of third-class train passengers who find the marshalled into the train service between and Shrewsbury are asked in a question whether

Officers win safety plea

Prisons to be built with Victorian landings for increased security

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Victorians were right about prison security after all. But it has taken a riot, prison officers being held hostage and industrial action to help to change official opinion.

The great Victorian virtue was to have accommodation wings in prisons built so that officers in them could see what was happening, apart from in the cells, from wherever they stood.

That was made possible by open spaces between landings, off which there are cells running along the side of the wall on each storey. Staircases avoided officers being trapped.

It was disclosed yesterday that prisons at Standford Hill in the Isle of Sheppey and Woolwich, south London, buildings which are still at the design stage, are to have landings on Victorian lines.

They are part of a large prison building and renovation programme, including four new prisons, announced by Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, yesterday.

Mr Philip Hornsby, branch secretary of the Prison Officers' Association at Garretts prison, Leicestershire, expressed his delight to *The Times* at the new use of landings.

Where the new jails are

The four new jails, at Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire; Bicester, Oxfordshire; March, Cambridgeshire; and Lancaster, providing 1,812 places, will cost an estimated £75m.

Construction at Milton Keynes should start in 1985 and finish in 1988.

480 prisoners will be accommodated at an estimated cost of £20m. Building at Bicester should start in 1986 and finish in 1989. Accommodation for 600 prisoners will cost an estimated £25m.

The project at March should start in 1986 and finish in 1989. The jail will take 432 prisoners and will cost £18.5m.

Work at Lancaster is due to start in 1987 and finish in 1989. Three hundred prisoners will be accommodated at a cost of £12m.

The 10 new prisons already planned will be sited at Wayland, near Griston, Norfolk; Stocken, near Stratton, Leicestershire; Appleton Thorpe, near Warrington, Cheshire; Full Sutton, near Stanford Bridge, Humberside; Swale-side, near Sheerness, Isle of Sheppey; Garth, near Leyland, Lancashire; Warrington, near Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire; Caynes Hall, near Great Stanthorpe, Cambridgeshire; Featherstone, Staffordshire; and Woolwich, south London.

Balloonists celebrate a bicentenary



Lift-off: In Paris 200 years ago yesterday the Montgolfier brothers' balloon made the first manned flight (engraving below). At Trentham Gardens near Stoke-on-Trent the bicentenary was celebrated by balloonists in period costume. (Photographs: Brian Harris).



House prices remain stable, survey of estate agents shows

House prices remained stable during the quarter that ended in October despite brighter economic prospects which might have pushed them up, according to a survey published today by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

Half the estate agents taking part in the survey reported no change in prices while a third reported increases of about 2 per cent during the quarter.

Although there were marked variations in the different regions, confirming the institute's conclusion that the market was "brisk in some areas, sluggish in others", there was nationally a slight downward tilt in prices.

About 13 per cent of agents reported falls compared with 8 per cent the previous quarter, but areas of high demand, including London and the South-east, tended to ignore estate agents' advice and tested the market at "ridiculously high prices".

Mr John Thomas, the Institute's spokesman on the housing market, said that shortened mortgage queues, incomes increasing at a faster rate than inflation and a brighter forecast for trade and industry might well have led to a marked increase in house prices. The survey indicated, however, that the market continued to show "remarkable stability."

A third reported prices increases of 2 per cent, giving an annual rate of 8 per cent, but with half reporting little change, the trend towards 5 per cent rises reported in the first quarter of the year was not being maintained.

Mr Thomas said: "This week, more banks have indicated a stronger return to the mortgage market than has been seen from this source for some time. Coupled with improved earnings, this could push prices up again in 1984, but the RICS sees the market remaining patchy and greatly dependent on the general picture of unemployment."

He thought it unlikely that reported competition between building societies would lead to a change in interest rates unless in the regions, the survey discloses that in the North - Barrow-in-Furness, Carlisle and Washington - the market is brisk, with prices edging up particularly at the lower end of the market where sellers have benefited from the higher availability of mortgages.

First taste of milk for sextuplets

Four of the sextuplets born in Liverpool have had their first taste of milk, as all of them continue to improve in hospital.

Liverpool Maternity Hospital said yesterday that the one baby still on a ventilator in the intensive care unit had improved overnight. The mother, Mrs Janet Walton, aged 31, was said to be comfortable.

The girls, born on Friday, had until yesterday been given sugar and water solution through drip feeds. Yesterday's feed of powdered milk was the first they had been given orally.

Meanwhile, a solicitor representing the family has denied claims of a "duch auction" with the media.

Mr Rex Makin's denial came as the *Daily Star* published an exclusive photograph of Mr and Mrs Walton.

He said dealings with the newspaper were dignified and straightforward. "No counter-bidding took place."

Responding to reports of figures of up to £250,000 being offered for contracts for the family, he said: "At no time has anyone even mentioned any figures for the story."

"The figures bandied around are devoid of reality and reflect no credit on journalists who have pestered everyone."

Mr Makin said he was "battered" by the *Sunday Times* about clinical photographs and the pestering continued from various other journalists.

Mr Makin said that efforts to sell the Walton 6's story were being made in the children's interest.

State help for the family will include £6.50 per week per child in child benefit plus a one-off maternity grant of £150.

Other benefits, such as family income supplement, would not be paid if the family receives thousands of pounds for selling its story.

Farmer fined over fatal straw fire

A Yorkshire farmer was fined £2,500 yesterday after an incident in August when a straw fire got out of hand and two people died in a nine-vehicle crash as dense smoke drifted across the A19.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Consett, aged 73, of Brawith Hall Farm, near Thirsk, pleaded guilty to starting a fire without constructing the proper fire break and without giving the required notice to the fire brigade. He was fined the maximum £1,000 for each offence.

He denied failing to provide for supervision of the burning, but he was found guilty and fined £500.

Imposing the fines at Thirsk Magistrates' Court, the chairman, Mr Joe Malby, said: "Colonel Consett made valiant efforts to remedy the situation, but was not able to do so without the tragic consequences which cannot entirely be ignored. It is not for this court to apportion blame but to deal only with these offences."

Verdicts of accidental death were recorded by a coroner last month on the two victims of the crash.

Consett, who is vice-chairman of Hambleton District Council, which brought the prosecution, told the court yesterday that he left the field to get help when a "bonfire of straw" was getting out of hand.

"The stubble began to burn very fiercely," he said. "I have never known bare stubble to burn like that."

He said he had intended setting fire to only one heap of straw. It was in such a position that it prevented him making a fire break.

His solicitor, Mr Michael Armstrong, said Consett found himself in a "nightmarish situation" as the fire got out of hand. He went to get help and when he returned he heard a crash.

Consett made a statement to the police in which he said he was attacked by a man after admitting he was responsible for the smoke.

New rules likely to halt abuse of CB radio

By Kenneth Gosling

Changes in the terms of the citizens' band radio licence are likely early in the new year after representations by the main users' body, the British Citizens' Band Council. The changes are likely to reflect the council's case that citizens' band radio is a serious communication tool and not just a toy.

The council is confident that the radio regulatory department at the Department of Trade is willing to take action, and may initiate prosecutions over complaints of operating abuses rather than act only on deviations from permitted technical specifications.

Only 40 per cent of those who took out citizens' licences when the system became legal two years ago have renewed them. The rest say they were not being protected from abuses like bad language during transmissions, the use of equipment to transmit music and of Channel 9, the emergency band, for routine traffic.

Another encouraging development for enthusiasts is the closure of television bands 1 and 3 earlier than expected. That should mean the number of channels available for 27 MHz citizens' band will double to 80 in about a year, rather than in a decade.

Computers help the disabled

By Our Education Correspondent

Handicapped children yesterday showed Princess Anne how microcomputers have helped them to learn how to develop their minds, talk, read and make pictures. At a presentation of equipment and software in Bristol, organized by the Microelectronics Education Programme, the blind, deaf and disabled demonstrated computer toys and computer-controlled braille printers.

One computer program enables a child to build up a picture from shapes and then to animate the picture. An electric car was demonstrated, with which even the profoundly handicapped can move around. Also on show were small robots, computer-controlled lathes and a satellite-tracking station.



In harmony: Sir Charles Mackerras with Dr Arthur Fleischmann's bust of him. Sir Charles is to conduct the English Chamber Orchestra for the Royal Concert in the presence of the Duchess of Gloucester at the Festival Hall, London, tonight. (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

Rail-users try new Leyland line

By Alan Hamilton

British Rail is testing customer reaction to a new cut-price carriage which is essentially a Leyland bus mounted on railway bogies.

The coach, which cost £79,000 to build, compared with £170,000 for a double-glazed, air-conditioned InterCity carriage, is being evaluated for possible use on shorter cross-country routes, where costs are critical.

British Rail denies that the vehicle heralds the reintroduction of third-class travel, but passengers who find the coach marshall into the regular train service between Euston and Shrewsbury are being asked in a questionnaire whether they would be prepared to pay less to ride in such economical style.

The carriage, built on a regular British Rail chassis from standard Leyland bus parts, without double glazing or air conditioning, has 72 seats facing the same way. The seats are the reclining type in long-distance coaches. The lavatory was out of order during a journey to Coventry yesterday.

The ride was appreciably noisier than a standard InterCity coach, but quieter and smoother than in the spring diesel multiple units which it would replace.

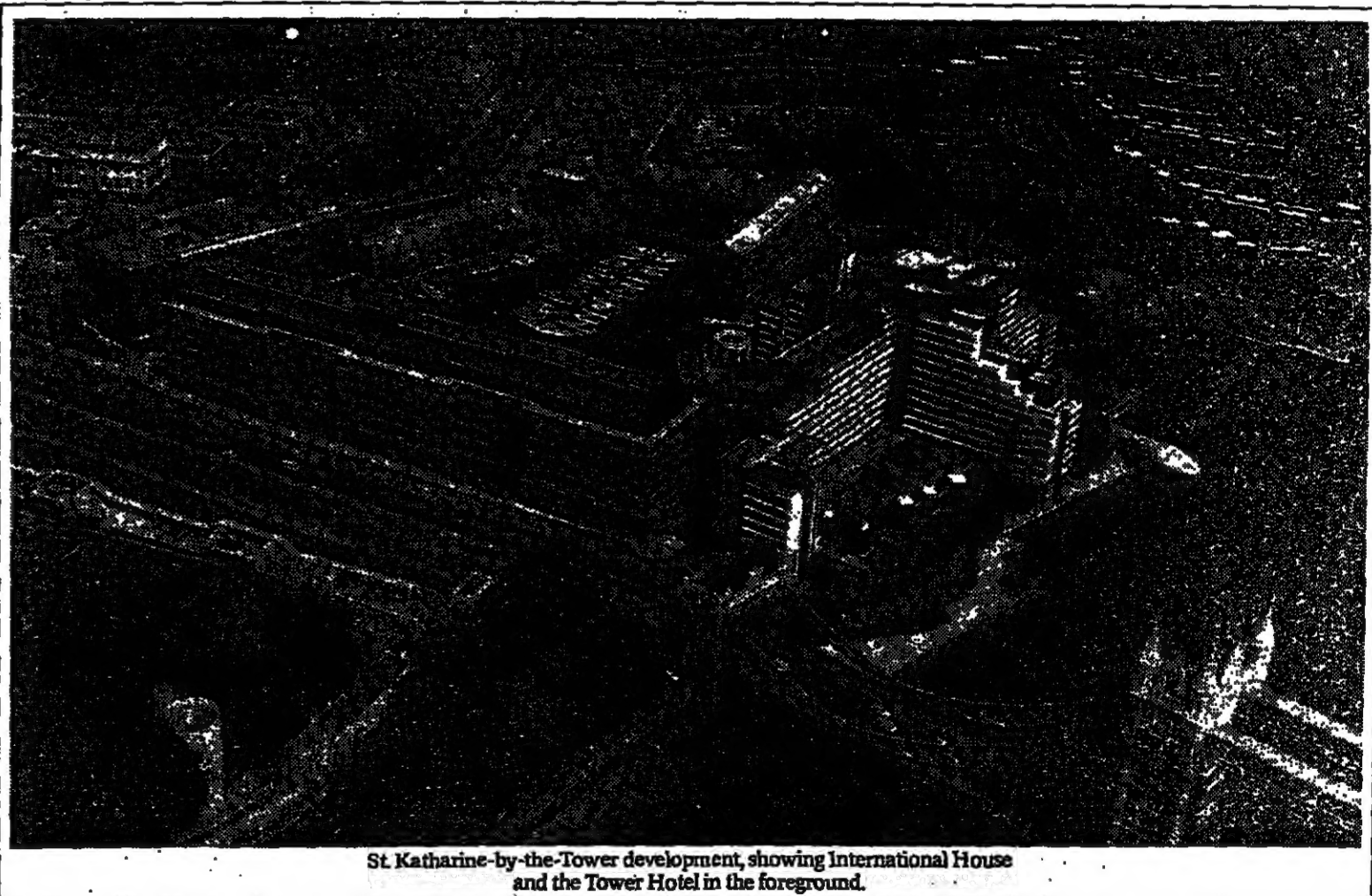
Leg-room was more adequate than ample, and lateral space in the pairs of seats is noticeably cramped without the benefit of a dividing arm rest.

Passenger reaction, according to British Rail is evenly divided for and against the bus on rails. Mr Malcolm Williams, a busman who travelled to London from Birmingham yesterday complained about the shortage of leg room and lack of tables.

"But I would be prepared to put up with it on family journeys if it meant cheaper travel," he said.

Miss Kate Robinson regretted the lack of hand rails as she made her way to the buffet. "The seats are a bit close and it is noisier."

British Rail is still undecided about the coach's future, but a spokesman said: "It is so much cheaper that its use on some marginal routes would make their future a great deal more assured."



St Katharine-by-the-Tower development, showing International House and the Tower Hotel in the foreground.

When it came to St. Katharine-by-the-Tower, the Taymech team didn't lose their heads.

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PARLIAMENT November 21 1983

Greeks ask for Elgin marbles

COMMONS

The British Government is carefully considering a formal request from the Greek Government, through the Greek Ambassador in London, for the return of the Elgin Marbles, which once formed part of the Parthenon in Athens.

Mr William Waldegrave, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, and Government spokesman on the arts in the Commons, said during questions in the Commons that if the marbles were returned, they would have to be housed in a museum, not on the Parthenon.

Sir David Price (Eastleigh, C) in raising the issue asked: Would the Minister request the Greek Government to return the Elgin Marbles to the British Museum, or marbles? The present level of sulphur dioxide in the Athenian atmosphere is as destructive to what remains of the Parthenon as Turkish gunfire, Turkish gunpowder and the vandals and marauders of the Greek people.

Mr Waldegrave: Worst of all were those who converted it to a church in 450 AD. (Laughter.) There is no proposal from the Greek Government to replace the marbles on the structure of the Parthenon if they were returned. They would have to be in a museum.

Mr Christopher Murphy (Weymouth, C): The current emotion shows that in more ways than one the Greeks have lost their marbles—(Laughter)—and it would be more helpful if the Greek Govern-

ment appreciated the realistic and legal approach by Lord Elgin to the marbles.

Mr Waldegrave: The British Government will give the request of the Greek Government serious consideration, of course.

Mr Michael Foot (Blaenau Gwent, Lab): Supplementary questions from the Conservative benches matter merely add insult to injuries that have been inflicted.

The circumstances and manner in which the Elgin Marbles, so-called, were taken from Greece, was bitterly denounced by most Elgin. We have to consider carefully the implications, not only for the British Museum, but for others.

Mr Waldegrave: Lord Byron may have been the first to know, as he knows—no remembers (laughter)—a select committee of the House looked into the matter and believed that the marbles had been legally acquired and added the view that if they were returned, they would be seriously damaged.

Mr Toby Jessel (Tewkesbury, C): Will the Minister repudiate the suggestion that injuries were inflicted—Mr Foot used the word injuries—since Britain saved them after years of neglect, decay and dilapidation, getting worse, not only under Turkish but under Greek rule over many centuries.

Mr Waldegrave: There is no disagreement between the British and Greek Governments on the

danger in which they were at that time.

Mr Andrew Faulds (Warrley, East, Lab): In taking the matter seriously, will he agree that it may be time to accept that there is an argument in countries in the Third World and others that a certain limited range of these objects should be returned?

If we do not draw up a list of limited range, for restitution, we shall have to face commercial and economic pressures to do so when dealing with other matters.

Mr Waldegrave: Mr Faulds is right in saying that this raises wide issues. We have to consider carefully the implications, not only for the British Museum, but for others.

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Mr Waldegrave: A large number, including the Greek and Turkish Governments in that case.

Mr Denis Canavan (Paisley, West, Lab): Lord Elgin used his position as ambassador to get his hands on the marbles, without the consent of the people of Greece and then sold them to the British Government for £35,000. Will the Minister now do the decent thing and send them back to Greece, that is, to the people who exhibited in their proper homeland?

Will he make preparation for that act of piracy by Lord Elgin, robbing the Parthenon to decorate his villa in Scotland?

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Bill does not make divorce easier

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill, which had been widely misunderstood and distorted, did not make divorce easier, Lord Haleham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said when he moved the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords.

The Bill's main purposes are to reduce from three years to one the period a couple must wait before seeking a divorce and to introduce major reforms in the financial provisions in the aftermath of divorce.

Lord Haleham said it was an important Bill and was urgently needed. It was not possible to exaggerate its effects and therefore distort its contents. Most of its provisions had been proposed by the Law Commission. It was not, as had been suggested, Lord Haleham's Bill. It was a Law Commission Bill backed by the Government.

Referring to the urgency of the reforms which were proposed, he said that within literally a week or two of taking office in 1979 he discovered one outstanding difference between his first term of office as Lord Chancellor which began in 1970 and his present term. It was the complaints and injustices alleged to arise from the law on divorce.

Pointing to the greatly increased number of divorces which had occurred, he said the family was the solid foundation upon which all human society should be built and the ideal of marriage was one man and one woman through their joint lives.

Although there was room for many views about marriage there was no doubt that the law on divorce and all the consequences which followed from divorce.

The reassuring provision in the Bill was its pronouncement that the first and foremost duty of the parties to a marriage was to be faithful to each other and to the children of the marriage. That would be generally supported in House.

Some fear had been expressed about the impact of the duty to have regard to the children of the marriage. It was not realistic to expect a mother raising children to take steps to increase her earning capacity.

It could be said that the institution of marriage if divorce was readily obtainable within days of the marriage taking place. He therefore favoured a time restriction before divorce proceedings could be brought. A year's waiting time was a helpful suggestion.

It might be difficult to make a statutory provision requiring conciliation, but he hoped the Government would take this most seriously. Lip service was not enough. It needed public finance. Most of the people who did the work did it either for nothing or a small inadequate reward. It was not imposing a great deal of burden on the Exchequer.

He hoped that the Lord Chancellor could give an assurance later that he would have a go at the Treasury and say that this important aspect of conciliation would be provided for.

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had been a cruel or unfeeling husband and an innocent and caring wife who had had the earning capacity and had the care of young children. There was a continuing moral responsibility which the law must recognize.

He deeply resented the view put forward by some pressure groups that the intention of this Bill was to deprive each wife of their existing rights. His intention was to preserve them and he believed the courts would do the same.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition, said there was no actual evidence that more easily obtainable divorce had led to more marital breakdowns. Divorce was the end result of the breakdown of the marriage, not its cause.

The Bill had given rise to a great deal of concern in certain quarters about the so-called "meal ticket" which would be paid to the wife. However, it was claimed on the Bill's behalf that a clean break in end financial liability between spouses following divorce would not apply where children were involved.

Re-assurance would be needed when the Bill was considered in detail that this was clearly spelt out. The presence of children in the family surely made a clean break impossible.

Most wives at the time of divorce were not in a position to become more self-supporting. There would be a clean break in the sense of the Bill's intention that the divorcee should be able to start a new life without the financial burden of the former husband.

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Israelis draw a veil of secrecy over deal to free shot-down pilot

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The Israeli Government yesterday maintained a well-orchestrated silence about details of the intriguing deal with the Lebanese administration of President Amin Gemayel which enabled it to secure the safe return of one of its pilots less than 12 hours after he was shot down while on a bombing mission near Beirut.

The pilot arrived home in Israel on Sunday night after being whisked by Israeli military helicopter from an unspecified location in the southern outskirts of Beirut, where he was in the custody of the Lebanese Army. There were no indications that Israel had agreed to any terms to secure his release or had used threats.

Diplomatic sources claimed that the official ban on publication of all but the barest details of the pilot's return had been an integral part of the deal and were designed to minimize the Lebanese Government's embarrassment in the Arab world for agreeing to allow the rescue to take place.

It is believed that the Israelis relied heavily on the network of contacts they have built up among the Lebanese Falangists to set up the delicate communications necessary to effect the handover. All parties were aware that it was certain to incur the wrath of the Syrians.

whose missile shot down the aircraft.

The air of mystery was only increased yesterday when Mr Moshe Arens, the Israeli Defence Minister, issued a terse statement of thanks to "all those who had helped to extricate and send back" the pilot. No identities were mentioned in the message, which was apparently directed in part to senior figures in the Lebanese Government and Army.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said that Mr Arens had followed the course of events closely from the moment he heard that the pilot had bailed out from his stricken, Israeli-built Kfir jet. But the spokesman flatly refused to provide even a hint to whom the minister was expressing gratitude or any details about how the daring operation was mounted.

Unofficial sources here said that only one Israeli helicopter was involved in the hazardous pick up and that members of the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon were also involved in the secret negotiations leading to the release of the pilot.

Although there was widespread admiration among Israelis for the swiftness of the operation and the bravery of those involved, no attempt was made by the Government to

recoup kudos lost by the downing of the jet by staging a press conference for the pilot.

At the political level, Government sources let it be known that the series of three Israeli air strikes in the past 11 days were intended to demonstrate to a number of parties - primarily the Syrians - that Israel was not losing its determination to protect its interests in Lebanon.

● **Assad's health:** Israeli officials and Egyptian diplomats say they have received reports from their intelligence services that President Assad of Syria may have suffered a heart attack, and not appendicitis as announced last week (NYT reports).

● **AMMAN:** King Hussein of Jordan has raised the thorny question of Jordan's ties with the Israeli-occupied West Bank by announcing that Parliament will soon be reconvened (AFP reports).

The Chamber of Deputies, elected in 1967, was dissolved by the King in November, 1974, because of an Arab summit resolution naming the Palestine Liberation Organization the "sole representative of the Palestinian people". At that time half the 30 seats in Jordan's Senate and 60 seats in the Chamber of Deputies were filled by Palestinians representing the West Bank.



Cruel sea: Wreckage of a Panamanian-registered ship wallowing in high seas off Oregon after it smashed into a jetty while seeking shelter. A US Coast Guard helicopter rescued the 19 crew in rain, darkness and 50mph winds.

Two-nation trip by Kissinger

Washington (Reuters) - The US bipartisan commission on Central America, headed by Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, will make a fact-finding visit to Mexico and Venezuela next month, the commission announced yesterday.

The two countries are members of the Contadora Group, which also includes Panama and Colombia and is seeking peace in Central America.

The Kissinger commission visited Panama last month during a Central American tour and some of its members had talks earlier with President Belisario Betancur of Colombia in New York.

The commission, established by President Reagan to make recommendations on how Washington should deal with Central America, is scheduled to depart for Mexico on December 14 and return to Washington the next day.

Iraq claims sinking of 7 Iranian ships

Baghdad (Reuters) - Iraq said its forces yesterday destroyed seven "enemy" ships sailing from Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal and shot down an Iranian fighter.

Iraq and Iran have been at war since September 1980.

A military spokesman, quoted by Baghdad radio, did not identify what type of vessels were involved. He said only that they had been sailing from Kharg Island to the port of Bandar Khomeini.

The spokesman said that with "great coordination between our navy and air force" seven vessels had been destroyed.

Polish economy ministers face axe

From Charles Gans, Warsaw

General Jaruzelski, the Polish communist leader, is expected to announce a drastic government reshuffle today at the close of a two-day Sej (Parliament) session.

There are likely to be switches among ministers responsible for the economy as Poland faces critical rises of food prices of 10 to 15 per cent from January 1.

A statement issued at the weekend by Mr Lech Walesa and leaders of the banned Solidarity union after a secret meeting said the increases would only lower the living standard of ordinary Poles and would not solve the country's economic problems.

"Working people cannot agree to food-price increases," the statement read. "It is the

union's obligation to organize struggles in defence of people's interests."

The authorities themselves are critical of economic policy. A report on the economy said that efforts to implement the 1983 economic plan and reform measures were unsatisfactory. The report noted that Western economic sanctions notwithstanding, "supplies of food and consumer goods were below expectations, wages and prices were rising at twice the planned rate, and measures to save energy and raw materials have had little effect."

The scapegoat for the disappointing results is expected to be Mr Janusz Obodowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, who is the economic Tsar, heads the planning commission and was

Ethiopians accuse Sudan of provocation

Addis Ababa (AFP)

Ethiopia yesterday described as "a deplorable act of provocation" the accusations by the Khartoum Government that Ethiopia was massing troops near Sudan's border.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Sudan was using Ethiopia as a scapegoat for its "self-inflicted calamities".

The world already knew that the Sudanese leadership continued to face "mounting economic bankruptcy, political turmoil and multifarious social problems". It was therefore using Ethiopia as a means of diversion and as a bargaining point in the "current shopping spree by the Sudanese leadership".

This appeared to be a reference to the current tour by President Gaafar Nimeiry of Sudan to several Western European countries and the United States.

The Ethiopian reaction to the accusations, which the Sudan news agency earlier reported it had learned from high-level military sources, was the second within a day.

● **KHARTOUM:** Sudan's border with Ethiopia was tense but quiet, official sources here said (Reuters reports). There were no reports of border clashes.

Sudan said on Sunday night that 1,000 Ethiopian troops, supported by 150 Cuban soldiers and some Soviet advisers, were poised to attack the Sudanese border town of Kurmuk, about 900 miles south-east of Khartoum.

Imelda Marcos drops out of race

Manila (Reuters)

Mrs Imelda Marcos, a politically powerful wife of the Philippines' President, declared herself out of the running for the presidency or any other high government office.

In a letter she read to the National Assembly, she dismissed as "gossip and idle talk" reports suggesting she had presidential ambitions. She intended to resign from the Executive Committee which will rule the country if Mr Marcos leaves office before his term ends in 1987.

Passers-by shot

Lyons (AFP)

Five people were shot dead and three seriously injured by a man who opened up on passers-by from the top floor of a hotel here before giving himself up to police. All the victims were believed to be North African workers.

Liberia arrests

Monrovia (AFP)

Liberia's head of state, Mr Samuel Doe, said in a radio broadcast that a number of officials in the governing ruling council had been arrested for allegedly attempting to overthrow him. They included Colonel Koloseh Gonyor, Mr Moses Duopu, Colonel John Nuh and Mr Harry Yuon, managing director of the Liberia Electricity Company.

Hook-up

Geneva

Using four new satellites linked to earth stations, the international Telecommunications Union and the 24-nation OECD are planning to put a telephone within reasonable reach - not more than an hour's walk - of the millions in isolated Third World areas.

Gum trouble

Singapore (Reuters)

Singapore, which already ostracizes men with long hair, says it is ready to ban chewing gum. It costs \$50,000 annually to remove it from floors and walls, said Mr Suppiah Dhanabalan, Culture Minister. For a start, radio and television advertisements for it are now banned.

Wing and a...

Phoenix, (AP)

Mrs Editha Merrill, aged 78, with no flight training, landed a single-engine aircraft safely here after the pilot died. Sitting in the co-pilot's seat, she took over the controls and followed instructions from the pilot's wife in the back seat. "I did an awful lot of praying," she said.

Pen may be mightier than the yen

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the powerful former prime minister convicted last month of accepting bribes in Japan's Lockheed scandal case, looks like a sure winner in his constituency in the Lower House elections expected to be held next month.

However Mr Akiyuki Nosaka, a winner of Japan's leading award for popular novelists, has decided to challenge him with "power of words" in rural Niigata's Third District, where voters have faithfully returned Mr Tanaka to Parliament since the late 1940s.

Mr Nosaka is given slim chances of winning.

Smuggled computer 'abandoned'

Stockholm (Reuters)

Four containers, kept under close guard at Helsingborg port after reports that they held smuggled American computer equipment bound for the Soviet Union, may have been abandoned, the Swedish Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

The US Customs says the containers hold components for a highly advanced computer capable of guiding missile systems and claims that they are on their way to the Soviet Union. The supply of such high technology equipment to the Soviet Union is forbidden under US export control laws.

A spokesman at the Swedish Foreign Ministry said the containers would not be allowed to leave the country until they had been given customs clearance. No one had come forward to request that they be shipped onward, the spokesman said. "It is possible that they have been abandoned."

Mr Gösta Ekdahl, the senior customs official in Helsingborg, said the four containers arrived there on November 11.

Both Mr Ekdahl and the Foreign Ministry spokesman said it was unusual that they had still not been claimed after 10 days. The Foreign Ministry, the spokesman said, had no knowledge that the containers, marked as "electronic equipment", were headed for the Soviet Union as believed by US Customs and reported by *The Sunday Times* in London.

The official receiver of the goods was a company in Western Europe, the spokesman revealed.

Khashoggi inquiry ordered

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The Bern Public Health Department has ordered an inquiry into allegations that personnel from the city's Tiefenau Hospital, a university medical establishment, are taking turns at providing a three-member team for the yacht of the Saudi Arabian millionaire businessman, Mr Adnan Khashoggi.

The team is said to consist of a junior doctor, nurse and medical assistant, who do a three-month spell on the 330 ft Nabila, which has an operating theatre and intensive-care unit. Personnel from the hospital allegedly gave advice on the facilities while the vessel was being fitted out four years ago.

The Nabila, a familiar sight at Mediterranean holiday ports such as Marbella, carries a helicopter.

The association between the yacht and the hospital has been the subject of comment in Bern newspapers - particularly as the hospital needs extensive renovations. The inquiry will be conducted by a firm of auditors.

Spanish Communists at sixes and sevens

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

With the next congress of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE) coming up next month, the President is not sure who the secretary-general is, and many of those who voted to put the party's representatives into Parliament could not care less.

Franco's most zealous efforts to destroy the party never accomplished anything like the results of eight years of democracy. The party - what is left of it - is split into three main factions and several splinter groups.

Señor Santiago Carrillo, the father of the Spanish version of Eurocommunism and the man who led his party to take about 10 per cent of the seats in Parliament in the first democratic elections after the death of General Franco, is no longer secretary-general.

The three factions are: the renovators, most of whom are associated with Señor Iglesias and his ideologically soft positions close to those of social democracy; the Carrillistas,

Spanish Communists at sixes and sevens

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

who follow Señor Carrillo's "transition" line, probably more out of loyalty to the man who led them through out of conviction, and the pro-Russians, who feel that Señor Carrillo himself opened the Pandora's Box of ideological decay with his Euro-communist ideas and his admitted rejection of such Leninist doctrines as the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Unity will undoubtedly be the first objective of the congress, but the prospects of achieving the look slim. Evidence of the lack of unity are the breakaway movement of Basque communists which resulted last year from pressure by Señor Carrillo for a unified nationwide party strategy; the drift of prominent Euro-Communists to the Socialist Party, and other positions to the right of the PCE before and after the 1982 elections, and the establishment only this month by some old-timers of a new Marxist-Leninist Communist Party.

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Missiles in Europe and in space

Pershing deployment does not shut the door Kohl insists

From Michael Binyon Bonn

Outside the Bundestag police turned their water cannons on thousands of demonstrators blocking the main road yesterday.

Inside Chancellor Helmut Kohl was telling members that West Germany would go ahead with the deployment of new American missiles because they were needed for German security and the protection of freedom.

He was opening a tensely awaited two-day debate, the last public discussion of the controversial Nato two-track decision, to negotiate with the Russians while going ahead with the deployment, before the Pershing-2 missiles arrive in American bases here.

Dr Kohl said deployment did not shut the door on negotiations. The West was ready to continue talks until a mutually acceptable compromise was found.

West Germany, however, stood firmly by its Nato commitments. This was essential for the survival of democratic Europe, the preservation of the Atlantic Alliance and the continuation of balanced relations with the Soviet Union.

He insisted the West had continually demonstrated its readiness for an arms agreement, and that Nato had deliberately limited its deployment in order to pose no threat



Herr Vogel: Devastating attack on Dr Kohl.

to the Soviet Union. But the Russians could not be allowed a monopoly of intermediate measures for its own security.

The Chancellor insisted he had done his best personally to force a compromise on Washington and Moscow during his first year of office. The ground for an agreement was now prepared. But the Russians were still insisting on their maximalist demands which they had to give up to achieve agreement.

Fiercely attacking his Social Democratic opponents, Dr Kohl said a minority had no right in a democracy to force its will on the majority. While he was speaking, some of the Greens held a demonstration in the chamber, holding up pictures of Vietnam and of the Warsaw ghetto before being

called to order and having their banners removed.

Dr Kohl summarized the Government's stance by saying: "History teaches that whoever is weak encourages hegemonic claims and provokes threats. He lays himself open to blackmail, takes chances with his freedom and thus eventually also with peace."

"Only the steadfastness of free peoples can make clear the limits to totalitarian states. We should never play freedom and peace against each other. Only a nation living in peace and freedom can actually contribute to the peace of the world."

His speech was followed by a devastating attack on his record as Chancellor by Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic parliamentary leader. He accused him of doing nothing to get agreement at Geneva, of blindly following the Americans, of smearing the peace campaign in Germany and treating his opponents in the churches in the way that the East German leader treated the Christian opposition in East Germany.

Herr Vogel insisted that his party stood behind the Nato alliance and supported the Bundeswehr. But the Chancellor was forcing through approval of the Nato missiles against the will of the majority of the German population, ignoring differences of opinion, and this had led to a question-

ing of the Nato alliance itself.

The Social Democrats questioned the constitutional basis on which the deployment was approved, and if returned to office would do all they could to "correct" this step. The SPD did not agree with all the peace movement stood for but it would not tolerate Government smears on both movements.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats, said it was an illusion on the one hand to vote against deployment while on the other to continue to support the Nato alliance.

But Herr Otto Schily, for the Greens, said deployment represented an act of subjugation to the increasingly aggressive military strategy of the United States Administration. He asked what value the Nato alliance was for the Federal Republic if it was ready to "sacrifice the existence of our nation which it claims to protect."

● AMSTERDAM: Herr Schmidt, now Vice-Chairman of the SPD, said in an interview published yesterday that he would not stand for Parliament after the present session.

The newspaper *Algemeen Dagblad* quoted Herr Schmidt, aged 64, as saying he was too old to stand for Parliament in a new Government session or for any leading position within the SPD.

SPD dilemma, page 12



Beach bull: Private Stuart Bell and Private David Murray, of the King's Own Royal Border Regiment, come face to face with a bull elephant seal, near Grytviken, South Georgia, off the Falklands. The seal can grow to 18ft in length and weigh up to three tonnes. The soldiers, both from Carlisle, are there on a two-month tour of duty.

Afrikaners found guilty of treason

From Michael Horvath Johannesburg

Two young white Afrikaners, Carl Niehaus and his fiancée, Miss Johanna Lourens, both aged 23, were convicted of high treason in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday. Among the charges against them was that they had furthered the aims of the underground African National Congress (ANC).

Mr Justice A. P. Myburgh is expected to pass sentence later this week after the submission of evidence in mitigation by defence counsel. The maximum penalty for treason is death by hanging.

At the time of their arrest on August 23 of this year, Mr Niehaus was studying industrial sociology and psychology, anthropology and politics at the University of the Witwatersrand, and his fiancée was teaching at a school in a Coloured (mixed race) area. Among the charges admitted to by Mr Niehaus at the start of the trial were that he had placed a "pamphlet bomb" outside an Army recruiting office in Johannesburg. The pamphlets urged whites to resist military service.

Cyprus rivals rally in divided city

Nicosia (Reuters) - The Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities staged mass demonstrations here yesterday over last week's declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriots.

Government offices and businesses on the Greek side closed as the Government of the internationally-recognized Republic of Cyprus sanctioned a mass rally to protest against the Turkish Cypriot move.

People arrived from all over the Greek side of the island for a rally in Nicosia's main square, organized by the republic's political parties and trade unions.

Across the "Green Line" which divides the city, the Turkish Cypriots got their own rally under way earlier to show their support for the independence declaration.

Nicosia-based reporters were denied access to the Turkish-Cypriot sector by the Government.

The Turkish language radio reported tens of thousands of demonstrators. From across the Green Line passionate Turkish-Cypriot speeches could be heard.

On the Greek side, the President of the House of Representatives, Mr George Ladas, was scheduled as the main speaker.

Cyprus has been divided since 1974 when mainland Turkish troops invaded.

● ANKARA: Having weathered world criticism over the unilateral declaration of independence, Turkey and the Turkish-Cypriot leadership felt able yesterday to venture into the international arena to counter the Greek propaganda offensive (Rasit Gurdilek writes).

Mr Haluk Bayulken, the Turkish Deemce Minister, was dispatched to Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia. The trip, to be followed by others to the Gulf states, was seen as part of Ankara's efforts to persuade the Islamic countries to recognize the Turkish-Cypriot state.

Mr Ilker Turkmen, Turkey's Foreign Minister, is expected to explain Turkey's stand to President Reagan and to Mr Casper Weinberger, the US Secretary of Defence, in Washington after his talks with Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State.

Mr Turkmen has already conferred with Sir Geoffrey Howe in London.

Roger Scruton, page 12

Maharani Elizabeth hailed in Pune

From Michael Horvath Pune

Queen Elizabeth II, Maharani of Cochin, was hailed in Pune, India, by thousands of her white-clad officers and soldiers yesterday.

"Jai", yelled the thousands, "Jai", they said, "Jai".

The highly-polished heels of the young men ground the tarmac of the parade ground in perfect unison as they marched past the Queen with that exaggerated heel-and-toe.

The Queen attended, as she must at some stage of every tour, a military occasion. This was a Pune, the legendary home of Indian Army cadets which used to be spelled Poona, though the pronunciation has not changed much. Pune is the home of the National Defence Academy, the Indian equivalent of Sandhurst, Dartmouth and Cranwell rolled into one.

Field-Marshal Lord Auchinleck, the last British Commander-in-Chief in India and the Supreme Commander in India and Pakistan after the transfer of power, came up with the idea for the Academy in 1945, though it was not finally in place until 1950.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said that year that the Army was a symbol of the country's unity and homogeneity, and the Queen repeated his words at yesterday's ceremonial.

Wearing a red hat and a red white and blue dress and coat, she stood under a red and white canopy and said that the British knew better than most the quality of the Indian Services through their close connection with the British.

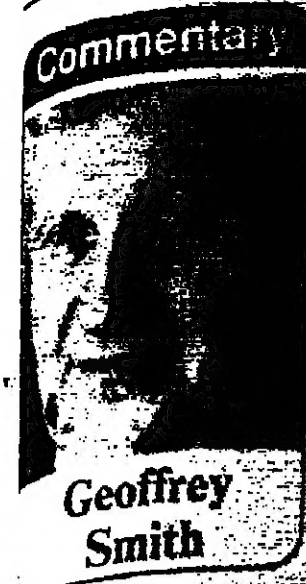
"Our partnership not only benefits our two countries," she said, "it is important to the Commonwealth, and it is an example to the world."

The British connection was even more strongly recalled by the presence on the parade ground of three holders of the Victoria Cross.

Major Prakash Singh, a grey-bearded 67-year-old Sikh, won his VC in Burma in 1942.

Captain Bhandari Ram, also 67, won his also in Burma in 1944.

Subedar Nandoo Jadhav, 64, who won his VC in Italy in 1945, was the only one not wearing his award. He had joined the parade straight from hospital, and had not had time to go home for it.



Geoffrey Smith

Washington

I travelled to New Hampshire on Thursday to see his style of campaigning and to learn how he meant for Britain.

This is a critical time for New Hampshire. It is an important state for him. He is a former Vice-President, and he is not nearly so well known as he once was. He is a man of letters, and he is a man of action. He is a man who has been in the White House, and he is a man who has been in the Senate. He is a man who has been in the House of Representatives, and he is a man who has been in the Supreme Court.

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Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Washington

I travelled to New Hampshire with Senator John Glenn last Thursday to see his style of campaigning and to learn from him what a Glenn presidency would mean for Britain. This is a critical time and New Hampshire is an especially sensitive state for him. He is behind Mr Walter Mondale, the former Vice-President, in the polls and not nearly so well organized. In Iowa, where I moved on after New Hampshire and where the first caucuses will be held towards the end of February, he will have a hard job even to run Mr Mondale close.

If Senator Glenn does badly in New Hampshire, where the first of the primaries is, as always, to be held just after the Iowa caucuses, his campaign will be in danger of sinking before he gets out of the harbour.

He needs to compensate for inferior organization by the power of his personal appeal. This was not very evident at the start of the day when he began campaigning in a brush factory. The reception was polite, but not enthusiastic. Where, I wondered, was the excitement that was supposed to be aroused by the mere appearance of the former astronaut?

All the vitality at this stage came from his wife, whose warmth and charm make her a remarkable campaigner by any standards. And not just because she has had to overcome the impediment of a severe stammer.

Then, as the cavalcade moved on to the streets and restaurants of the town of Manchester, the candidate himself began to warm up. By the time I left, a naturally stiff man was becoming positively jolly.

I suspect that it will all come too late. All the evidence at this stage indicates that Mr Mondale has the better chance of the nomination. But front-runners can miss their footing, and the pattern of this day suggests to me the kind of candidate Senator Glenn would make if he were to become the Democratic nominee. His campaigning style will never match the excitement of his reputation. But he has reserves of strength which might be drawn out by the challenges of the contest.

If he were to become President, what would this mean for us? He draws the conclusion from Grenada that there needs to be more advance consultation and working together: "I do not think any of the nations of the Western alliance can really play a Lone Ranger role."

Consultation a two-way street

Protestations of a thirst for consultation are customary before they take office. One is more inclined to accept Senator Glenn's assurances because elaborate consultation is very much part of his political style - too much, some would say, because it delays decisions.

As President he would, I believe, consult his allies, but he would be an exacting partner in these consultations. "Consultation," he remarked to me, "is a two-way street. That means other nations don't go off half-cock on their own either, without consulting us."

He would want his European allies to take a larger share of the defence burden inside and outside the Nato area. "We have seen ourselves going into the Persian Gulf, for instance," he said, "and spending great sums of money to make certain that we have carrier task forces that can accomplish that role of security for the source of 50 per cent of Europe's oil and 75 per cent of Japan's oil. We think there could be a better burden-sharing in meeting some of those obligations."

He would seek to include the British and French deterrent in disarmament negotiations, though not in the INF talks on intermediate-range missiles: "Obviously the Soviets are not going to take their stockpiles of weapons down to an appreciable low level, even if the United States would do the same thing, so long as the Chinese, British and France are free to build their stockpiles to unlimited heights."

On international trade he wants to renegotiate Gatt, and he states bluntly: "If we are not to put up more trade barriers in this country, other nations are going to have to be very actively taking their trade barriers down."

Altogether I formed the impression of a man who would be strong and reliable, but who would none the less drive a hard bargain in the American national interest with friend as well as foe. He would require the sentiment that attaches to a former astronaut to gain power, but he would not be sentimental in using it.

Mopping up in Grenada: Caribbean troops take over in St George's: Gairy casts shadow over the political rebirth

US hands over security control

From Christopher Thomas St George's

The US Army has handed over full security control of St George's, capital of Grenada, to Caribbean soldiers in the first of a series of withdrawals leading to what they foresee as the final removal of combat troops by December 23.

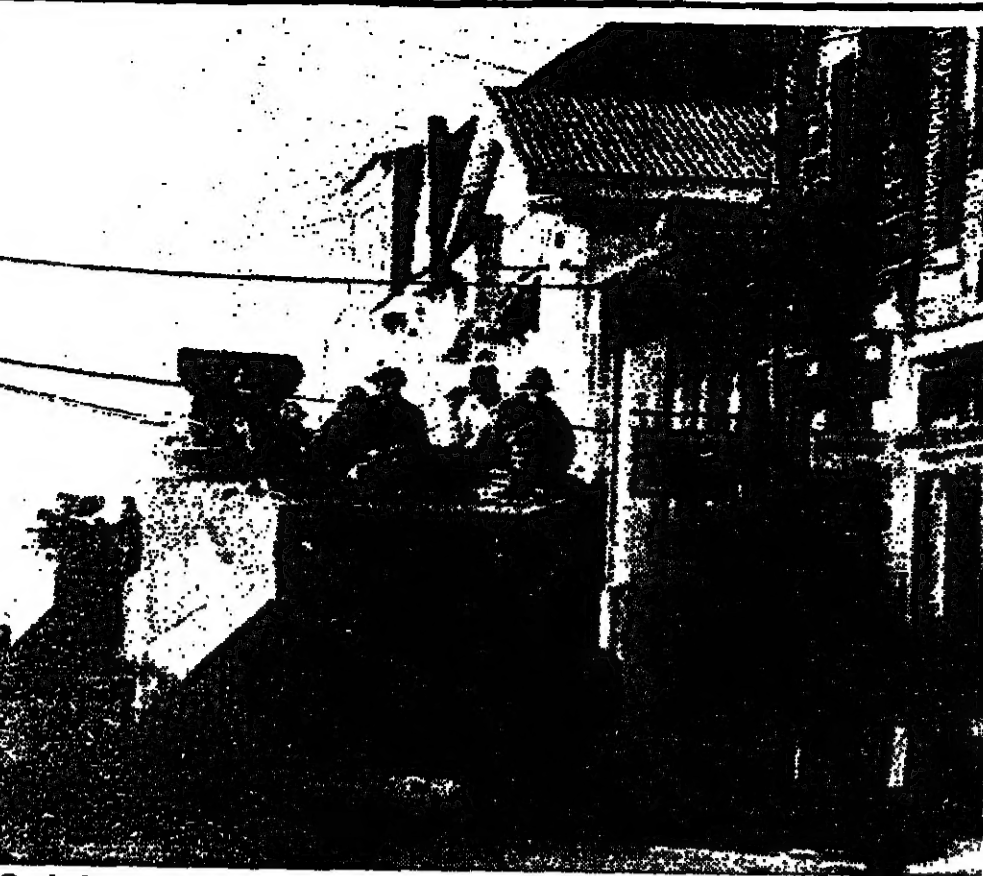
The next important area to be handed over to the Caribbean troops will be the Point Salines airport, the heart of the American military presence in the island.

For the first time in weeks groups of policemen, usually with rifles slung over their shoulders, are to be seen walking the streets of St George's. Not an American soldier is to be found other than those off duty in the bars and restaurants around the picturesque harbour.

Each battalion of American soldiers works with a platoon of Caribbean troops, particularly in urban areas where the Americans more and more are keeping in the background as a matter of policy. Hardly any house search is carried out without at least one Caribbean soldier in attendance. More often than not it is the Caribbean infantryman who bangs on the door while the Americans stand by.

The withdrawal of American combat troops will by no means leave Grenada denuded of the US military presence. Something like 2,000 non-combat soldiers, all armed, will remain. Most are engineers but clearly could be diverted to security operations at short notice. There are 392 Caribbean soldiers in the island.

There are also 350 US military police in the island



On the beat: Armoured personnel carriers of the multinational force patrolling the streets of St George's shortly after the invasion.

who are not classified as combat troops. They, too, will be remaining beyond the December 23 deadline set by the White House.

All the installations are heavily fortified at their entrances with coils of barbed wire, machine-gun emplacements and guards peering from behind tall mounds of sandbags. It is impossible to drive straight in - the barbed wire and other obstacles force vehicles to zigzag. It is all in direct response to what happened to American troops in Beirut.

Colonel Terry Scott of the 82nd Airborne Division, tactical commander of all combat troops in Grenada, said: "No commander in his right mind can totally write off the possibility of an attempt to

duplicate the attack in Beirut. All of us have a responsibility to our people to perhaps over-protect them. We have modified the arrangements so that it would be difficult to crash through."

He said that the infantrymen now were doing nothing that could not be done by the military police. Ninety-five per cent of intelligence was gathered by people talking to the locals rather than by use of "high level, high space technology."

He added that the war was now progressing more and more into a psychological operation that could be just as well carried out by the psychological operations (Psyops) troops and military police.

He said he knew that people were worried about what would

happen when the American combat troops left. "I can see some residual force being put together, probably under international command control. People are concerned about the US summarily withdrawing and leaving them to the mercies of the people in the hills. But I just do not think that is going to happen."

The Army believes that about 12 Cubans are still in Grenada, most of them not involved in any guerrilla operations. Some are probably married to local women and others may have decided not to return to the Cuban dictatorship.

Since the invasion American troops have come under sniper fire four times, each time apparently by remnants of the disbanded People's Revolutionary Army, not by Cubans.

Americans struggle with the building of a democracy

Trevor Fisklock, in the second of three articles on Grenada, discusses the pitfalls in trying to reinvent a political system for the Caribbean island.

On a wall in St George's there was a new slogan calculated to send a shiver through many Grenadians. It was among all the other slogans - such as "God bless America" and "Long live democracy" - which replace the graffiti of the Bishop regime. This particular one said "Vote for Eric Gairy."

Sir Eric Gairy was the Prime Minister overthrown by Maurice Bishop in 1979. He was notorious for his obsession with flying saucers and witchcraft, his sex scandals and his private terrorists, the Mongoose Gang.

He was once a popular trade union leader and champion of the poor, who rose to power and became increasingly bizarre and feared.

As it happened, one of his last acts as prime minister was to recommend the appointment of Sir Paul Scoon as Governor-General.

Sir Paul had been a leading civil servant in Grenada and knew a lot about Sir Eric. Today he has no wish to see him return from exile in America. Sir Eric has talked of returning, but Sir Paul said to me firmly: "It would be better if he did not attempt to do so."

A Grenadian politician asked: "If we are now to be a free democratic country, how can we keep him out?"

It is impossible to say what sort of support Sir Eric could command, but he has a capacity for mischief and both the Americans and the embryonic Grenadian administration which exists under their aegis would prefer that he remains in the US.

They want Grenada to have as clear a field as possible as they set about constructing a democratic system in an island which has had its fill of despots and upheaval.

As part of the slate-wiping



Maurice Bishop: Ousted the eccentric Gairy.

process, 30 foreigners, identified as potential trouble-makers, have been asked to go.

The Americans have interrogated hundreds of Grenadians and members of the Military Council which seized power from Bishop have been weeded out and jailed.

Other detainees have been released with green cards which read: "This individual has been released and directed to refrain from anti-government activities. Unless (he does so) he should not be apprehended."

GRENADA Part 2

The need to prepare the ground raises pressing questions about American withdrawal. The military excision of the new rulers and the Cubans carried with it an obligation. The Americans came to clear up chaos and establish a democratic structure and there is much to do. Grenada needs economic first aid, repair of its bad roads

and a decision on the airport, which is seen as vital to economic expansion.

A democracy needs a press. But free journalism has long been smothered and there are precious few journalists.

There is also need for a broadcasting system. The old regime's Radio Free Grenada has been replaced by Spice Island Radio, a makeshift operation in which one of the announcers plays records from her own collection.

A police force also has to be built from scratch. But, above all, there is a need, once the shock has receded, to reinvent a political system and that cannot be applied like a coat of paint.

Will a new left-wing party arise from the ruins of Bishop's New Jewel Movement? How would the Americans regard the rise of such a party? Will the country be bedevilled by post-war vendettas? (Some Marxist politicians feel the invasion cheated them of a civil war in which, they believe, they would have defeated the coup leaders.) Is it wise to arraign those ring-leaders before a Grenadian Nuremberg?

In other words, Grenada may be too fragile for the Americans to be able to leave swiftly.

The Reagan Administration says combat troops will be withdrawn by December 23 - it had to set a deadline to avoid trouble in Congress. Sir Paul and the Advisory Council are the legal authority, but the power in the land is the American Army.

There are good reasons for the Americans to get out quickly, but there are also strong ones for them to stay and they will, presumably, retain a considerable force of what they term non-combat troops, who would provide a certain backbone to Caribbean forces in the island. They may find that in their relief of Grenada the invasion was the easy part.

Tomorrow: News management

Goncourt prize goes to GK Chesterton spoof

Paris (AFP) - Two top French literary prizes were awarded yesterday, the Goncourt, going to Frederik Tristan, for his novel *Les egares* (The Lost Ones) and the Renaudot going to Jean-Marie Rouart for his novel *Avant Guerre* (Pre-war). M Rouart won the award at the thirteenth vote, 5-2.

The plot of M Tristan's book, written in the farcical genre, claims that the pre-war British author, G. K. Chesterton, did not write his books, and that they were really the work of

Cyril Pumpermaker, the novel's narrator.

The Goncourt cash prize is only worth 50 francs (about £4) but the winner can count on earning up to 3m francs from sales.

The novel *Avant Guerre* starts with the execution in Algeria in 1944 of a man who is a Vichy minister, shot for treason. The plot is a recital of how his career went astray so far as to lead him to collaborate with his country's enemies.

President tells why he was toppled

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Abdus Sattar, the former President of Bangladesh, has broken a long silence to deny claims he handed over power voluntarily.

He has been apparently stung into the denial by a speech by the man who overthrew him, Lieutenant-General H. M. Ershad.

General Ershad told a rally at the weekend that Mr Sattar gave up power of his own free will because he was unable to reduce corruption and indiscipline in Bangladesh's Government.

Mr Sattar said in his weekend statement: "This is a travesty of truth. What I was made to do was totally against my will and conscience". Mr Sattar, who was democratically elected in 1981 said he was forced to leave the Presidential Palace in Dhaka "at gunpoint and under extreme fear and terror" on the night of March 24, 1982.

"I was literally a prisoner at the hands of some Army officers. They started pressing me to sign a statement and later broadcasted it. I had to obey their orders to avoid bloodshed."

Mr Sattar, now aged 76, was in poor health throughout his campaign and presidency, during which he increasingly lost control over a Government which quickly gained a reputation for inefficiency and for failing to curb the corruption.

Australia stays steady over Cambodia issue

From Neil Kelly Bangkok

Australia appears to have promised no modification of its independent policy on Cambodia and Vietnam during a meeting yesterday in Bangkok between Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, and General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Thai Prime Minister. Later Mr Hawke said: "We could not be more satisfied than we are."

General Prem described the discussion as "highly fruitful and outstanding in its frankness and cordiality." Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Sawetsila, the Thai Foreign Minister, said Mr Hawke had emphasized Australia's friendship with the Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean) and had reiterated that Australia was part of the region.

Prisoners of conscience



Yugoslavia: Ivan Turudic

By Caroline Moorehead

Ivan Turudic, a novice at the Roman Catholic seminary in Visoko, is serving five and a half years in Zenica prison, in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The immediate reason for his arrest, and that of another novice, Franjo Vidovic, is not known, though the Franciscan order, to which they belong, has, in the area, a long and violent history of conflict with the authorities over Croatian nationalism.

The Croat population of Herzegovina, no evidence has been given that they at any time advocated or used violence.

In April 1980, plainclothes police searched the dormitories and lecture rooms of the Visoko seminary and confiscated articles from a Croatian emigre journal, nationalist poems and Croatian flags.

The two young men were brought to trial in May, charged with "hostile propaganda". The case was heard in camera. Both are believed to have pleaded not guilty, but they were convicted and sentenced to prison.

While both may be ardent nationalists, no evidence has been given that they at any time advocated or used violence.



Ivan Turudic: Case heard in secret.

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FASHION

Taking THE TUBE

Skirt lengths are no longer a fashion issue. Skirt widths are. The shape of the season is the tube, either short and sharp or long and straight.

The short skirts come from Paris or Italy, the longer ones tend to be home-grown, although fashion is now international that where a style starts is less interesting than what happens to it from there.

Because skirt lengths vary, how to wear them becomes a fashion factor. Style today is not about rules and absolutes, but about proportions. As skirts get slimmer, so the wearer's top half gets wider, with all the high-fashion designers working from a pronounced shoulder line and a deep armhole. This kite-shape, that looks so good for dresses, works also with short, straight skirts, especially the black leather skirt which has been a big seller this season. The dolman-sleeved sweater or a big-sleeved jacket is the easiest way to wear the tight skirt, although those with a figure and the style put it instead with a neat, short belted jacket, a fitted hour glass jacket or a square-cut waist-length top.

The one garment that looks hopelessly out of style with the short skirt is a regular, blazer-length jacket with fitted sleeves. It appears occasionally with the much longer schoolgirl skirts in herringbone tweed, although that is a look that has been seen more in fashion shows than on the streets.

The coat that works best with the slim skirts is three-quarter or seven-eighths length, with deep kimono sleeves to give the V-shaped silhouette. Most of the short skirts are in graphic checks or hard-edged combinations of black and white and the same theme comes through in coats and jackets, bold houndstooth checks being the favourites.

As the tube skirts get longer, the fabrics (but not the line) get softer. Jersey is the most popular material, with knitted ribbed tubes also in style. This is partly a matter of practicalities. The modern woman is not prepared to be constricted by a hobble skirt; jersey gives to the stride and springs back more or less into shape.

Other calf-length skirts are made with the conventional kick pleat, which looks rather aging unless the skirt is cut with style and dash - perhaps with an asymmetric waist-line or a wrap-back. Tube skirts come too with thigh-high slits, looking like a pastiche of sexist fashion if they are put with flesh-coloured or fishnet tights. They are more usually worn with dark, matt tights or even with another tube of thin jersey underneath.

Thick ankle-socks, flat boots and deliberately ugly shoes are more likely to be accepted as suitable accessories to the Japanese-inspired tube skirts in grey and black now on our streets. This look was also launched by Vivienne Westwood, whose tube of jersey that



you roll at the waist to suit your own length is one of the most copied skirts in the young departments.

Long slim skirts are easiest to wear with the big tops, belted at the hips as the line begins to narrow. They also look good worn with layers, like a gilet over a short, square top or a long tunic under a shorter jacket. These plays on proportion are done for you at Joseph's Tricot shops, where every piece is designed to work together. They are harder to handle when you are standing in front of the bedroom mirror with an assorted collection of separates.

Between the two extremes of short tight skirt with buttons straining at the seat, and the long sober tube of plain jersey, there are skirts to suit most body shapes and fashion images.

Fashion today is pluralist. And women who don't like any skirt can always wear the trousers.



Left: ribbed tweedy knit tube £21, sweater £24.50, grey or black, by French Connection from Harrods Younger Set. Boxer boots £34.99. Above: leather skirt £35, patent belt, both Fenwick's. Jacket £32.99. Miss Selfridge, sweater! Blues Harvey Nichols. Tights Pretty Polly. Courts £23.50 Midas.



Above: brass-buttoned nautical front skirt £46, marled sweater £46, by Sherry from Fenwick New Bond Street W1. Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge. Fingerless gloves £2.50 from Fenwick. Left: long pleated black and white skirt £58.50, sweater £47 both Unanyme, 12 Kensington Church Street W8. Fluorescent mitts £4.99 Miss Selfridge. Spun wool in hair Molton Brown Tights Chamos. Pump. Right: flecked tweed gored skirt £14.50, cropped jacket £14.99, ribbed tunic top £9.99 all C and A selected branches. Silletto courts £55 Midas.

by Suzy Menkes

The hemline battle is over - not lost or won but drawn now where you please. Skirts are slimming down and they need dressing up. How you wear them is all.

Below: dogtooth skirt and box jacket by Peter Phillips £24, from Harvey Nichols. Fair Clarendon, Meridian Hitchin Herts. Asymmetrical skirt. Skirts from Harrods. Courts £48, Hobbs South Molton Street W1.



Above: cream flannel mini skirt £15.90, cream/black patterned square-cut sweater £32.50 both Benetton branches. Striped tights Couture. Fashion Chris Paine Hair Peter/Daniel Galvin Photographs NICK BRUGES

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BEAUTY REPORT

Kitting yourself out for Christmas means buying one small box. Inside are the newest make-up colours of the season, with the accent on eyes and seasonal sparkle.

The leading beauty companies have all come up with the same appealing idea of a neat box or palette - usually the size of a wallet - containing everything you need in cosmetic colours.

The idea is that you paint the background canvas with its usual foundation and contouring and then use the colouring kit to shade in eyes, cheeks and highlights. (Lipsticks are not usually part of the compacts).

Light Box is the name that Clinique gives to its silver-mirrored matchbox sized kit (£8.50) of three eye colours designed to "lift" a daytime make-up into party style. Their consultant will also show customers how to light up the face using shading and up-light.

Four colours for the eyes and two for cheeks - plus the appropriate brushes - are ingeniously packed into Prescriptives' slim-line Compact Colour (£12). Soft Alpine blue, rose quartz, a chic bronze and festive shimmering gold are the eye-lights in this streamlined party collection. A larger gift box, can be filled with Prescriptives' Colour '84 cosmetics to personal choice.

The compact with the mostest must be Helena Rubinstein's Rhinoceros Colour Collection (£12.95), containing six eye-shadow colours, a kohl pencil, mascara, two blushers and two lip glosses, all in a neat compact. It makes a useful travelling companion and a good

way to experiment with colour. Lip gloss, compressed powder, blusher and four eye colours make Yardley's Beauty Essentials make-up kit (£4.99) live up to its name. They also have an eye shadow only kit of 10 colours (also £4.99) which would make a good present for a fashion conscious girl.

Other attractive eye shadow boxes come from Rose Laird, with a good selection of shades at £9.50, and from Max, whose neat compacts are in selected shades for blue/grey or brown/green eyes (£4.50). A Christmas look of sparkling colours in violet, mauve, ochre and silvery pink are all in Germaine Mantell's palette (£8.95) complete with blusher and pastel lip gloss.

Many women are shy of playing with colour and do not understand that modern make-up - especially for the eyes - depends on subtle shading and blends of colour rather than on using one simple shade. The battery of equipment - from liners to contour brushes - used by professional make-up artists would also be a revelation to the ordinary consumer.

The most comprehensive make-up kit is Estee Lauder's Total Make-up Organizer, with six eye colours, two blushers and including lip and nail colours, all in a neat tray with the requisite applicators. It is sold for £12 with any Estee Lauder fragrance purchase.

The Eyelights Box from Ultima II is available for £5 with purchases of other beauty or skin-care products. And after all, the colour has to be laid on a smooth and well-moistened face to get the right effect.



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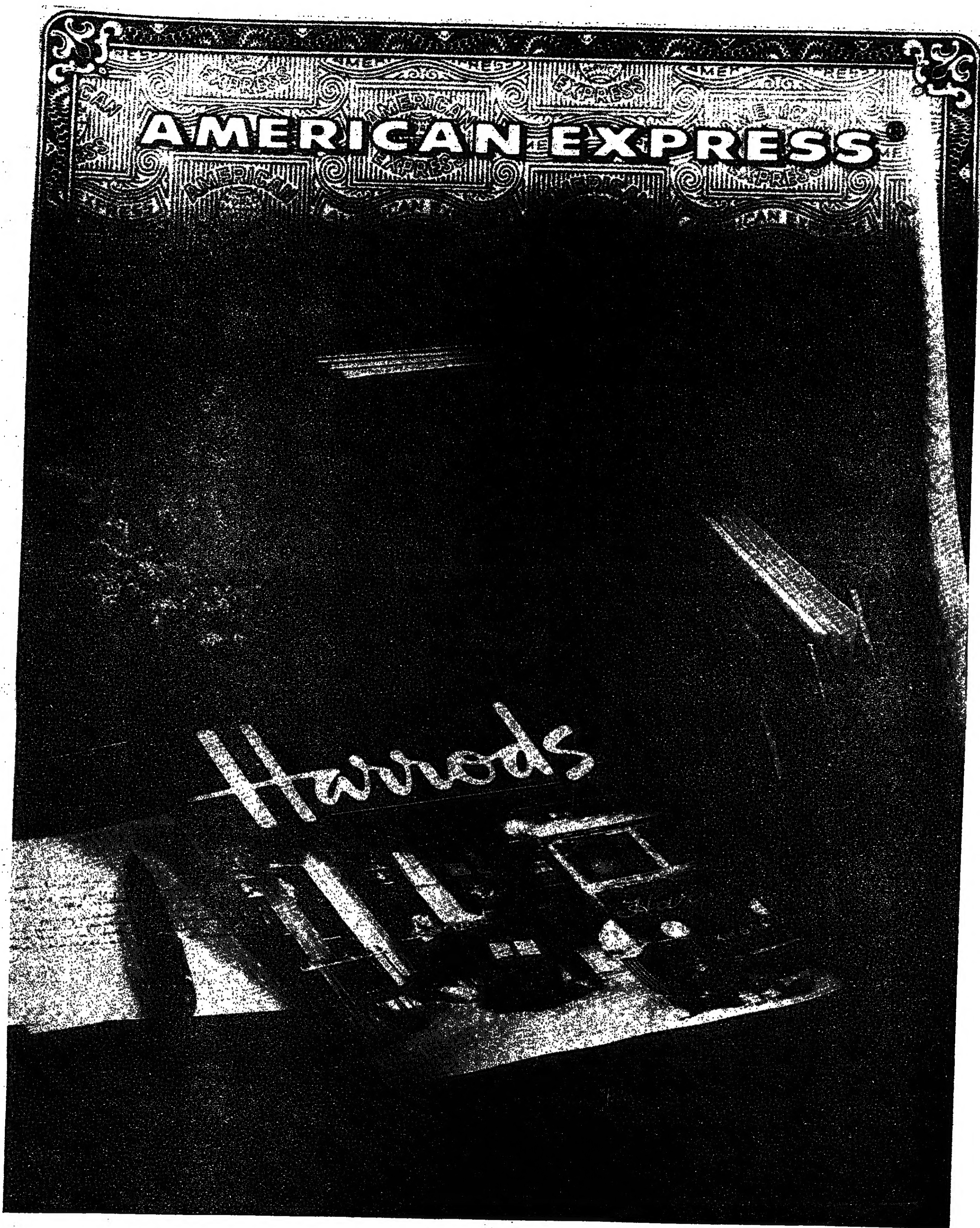
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SPECTRUM

Bullets to the left of them, bullets to the right of them... the priests of El Salvador and Nicaragua are under fire from ruling extremists. How will they withstand this double-barrelled threat to the pulpit?

Churches in the crossfire

By Philip Jacobson

Earlier this month in El Salvador the Maximiliano Hernandez Anti-communist Brigade issued one of its numbered communiqués identifying "more traitors to the fatherland". Named after a Salva-

morean general who directed the massacre of 30,000 peasants after a communist-led uprising in the 1930s, the brigade is perhaps the most feared of this bloodstained little country's right-wing death squads.

Over the past three years the brigade has concentrated on eliminating leftist politicians and trade-union leaders, but this new communiqué, number five, threatened the lives of the Catholic archbishop of San Salvador, Mgr Rivera y Damas, and his deputy, Mgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez. Their offence: preaching hard-hitting sermons against the appalling abuse of human rights in El Salvador today. The two prelates were warned to stop "their disturbing homilies" or prepare to face "drastic sanctions".

It goes without saying that a threat like this is taken extremely seriously by El Salvador's Catholic hierarchy. Mgr Rivera's predecessor was Archbishop Oscar Romero, an equally outspoken defender of human rights who ignored repeated warnings from the death squads and was finally killed by a sniper as he said mass in his own church.

Many other priests and religious workers have died violently, among them the four American nuns raped and killed near San Salvador three years ago.

The church's radio station and its newspaper have been bombed more than once. As the Salvadorean church confronts this latest attempt by right-wing extremists to coerce it into silence, the powerful Catholic hierarchy in neighbouring Nicaragua is on collision course with the left-wing government there.

To the unacknowledged fury of the ruling Sandinistas, the church has spoken out forcefully for the right of conscientious objectors to refuse military service under the new law making most Nicaraguan men subject to conscription.

The archbishop of Managua, Mgr Obando y Bravo, has vigorously defended the right of his priests to advise congregations to ignore the law. In swift retaliation, Sandinista mobs beat up a bishop outside a church in the capital and disrupted masses elsewhere.

Two foreign priests accused of "supporting the counter revolution" were bundled out of the country, while the government-controlled press launched a bitter personal attack on Mgr Obando as a member of the "subversive" order of Salesians. The archbishop responded with a homily comparing the Sandinistas' actions with the "persecution" of the earliest Christians.

The tension inside San Salvador's drab unfinished cathedral was very real when Archbishop Chavez rose to deliver the homily on the Sunday following the publication of the death threat against him. The stonework outside is pocked with bullet holes from a massacre of peaceful demonstrators which took place in March 1980 in broad daylight - and before the television cameras - on the steps of the

main entrance. It was there too that the funeral of the assassinated Archbishop Romero, attended by diplomats and high-ranking churchmen from around the world, was turned into a slaughterhouse when hidden gunmen fired into the huge crowd of mourners.

As Mgr Chavez approached the pulpit in his bright green robes and gold hat, there was spontaneous applause from an unusually large congregation. Loud clapping also greeted his reference to Archbishop Rivera, due to return that day from a trip abroad.

The tired, worn faces and cheap clothes of the worshippers crowding into the entrances of the cathedral were those of the people who since 1979 have been killed in their tens of thousands in the urban slums and in the countryside by government security forces and the death squads (ordinary Salvadoreans rarely make any distinction between the two, since everyone knows that off-duty soldiers and policemen carry out death-squad murders).

While young children in arms cried and the traffic noises outside competed with his voice, Mgr Chavez exhorted "the totalitarianism of the right" and its systematic attempts to terrorize the Salvadorean church: "We cannot and we will not allow them to silence our voices."

Ever since Archbishop Romero's appointment, the church has been the principal, perhaps the only, real source of comfort for El Salvador's poor. The law certainly offers them no protection or satisfaction. If the men behind the killing of Romero and the American nuns are still free - despite clear evidence of their involvement - what hope of justice can there be for survivors of an army massacre in some remote village, or for the families of labourers and bus drivers taken from their homes in San Salvador at midnight to be mutilated and murdered?

The church's anger, and possibly its despair, surfaced with particular force late last month, after almost 300 innocent civilians had been murdered during the week in which Dr Henry Kissinger and his special commission on Central America arrived to provide President Reagan with advice on how to strengthen domestic support for US policies.

"Our God does not sleep, but neither do the adorers of violence", Mgr Chavez had declared in a recent homily aimed directly at the right-wing death squads.

Few Salvadoreans doubt that the thugs of the Maximiliano Hernandez Brigade are prepared to carry out their latest threat against the church. The government now admits frankly to frightened union leaders who have received similar warnings that it cannot protect them; an American journalist who recently ran foul of the country's much feared Treasury police left the country in a hurry after the US embassy told him his safety could no longer be guaranteed.

Church leaders are understandably reluctant to exacerbate the present crisis by pointing a finger publicly at the men generally considered to be responsible for the campaign against them. It is, however, common know-



Turbulent priests: Mgr Rivera (left), archbishop of San Salvador, and Managua's archbishop, Mgr Bravo



Bullets for mourners at Archbishop Romero's funeral and political posters for the Pope's visit to Nicaragua

ledge that the US ambassador to El Salvador at the time of Romero's assassination is firmly convinced it was plotted by the ultra right-wing leader of the country's constituent assembly, Major Roberto D'Aubuisson. For his part, Major D'Aubuisson told the Kissinger commission that middle-ranking army officers were behind the recent rash of political murders.

Like most reporters who make regular visits to El Salvador, I can vouch for the fact that some deeply frightening people - in and out of uniform - hold extraordinarily violent views about the advantage of eliminating anyone to the left of them politically. For men like this most of the Catholic church could safely be lumped in with the Maximiliano



issue of the new conscription law as the final battlefield. For the Sandinistas, still acutely nervous about the possibility of a Grenada-style invasion by the US, retreat in the face of church pressure is unthinkable. The church considers itself the only institution in Nicaragua with the will to resist the steady transformation of the nation into an orthodox Marxist regime in which its own role will inevitably be much diminished.

It is also something of a grudge match between notably stubborn opponents. Mgr Obando and his bishops are still fuming about the deft manipulation by the Sandinistas of Pope John Paul II's visit to Nicaragua in March this year. The Nicaraguan hierarchy had hoped for a stirring occasion to rally around the traditional faith. What they got instead, in the words of one foreign priest, was "the combination of a rally in Red Square and a Sandinista recruitment drive".

Church and state relations have been glacial ever since. The archbishop has concentrated his counter attack on the Sandinistas' failure to honour their pledge to hold free elections shortly after their victory over Somoza in 1979 (elections are currently promised for 1985) and for their introduction of a state of emergency, suspending the freedom of the press among other things, in March 1982.

"Fifty thousand Nicaraguans gave their lives in the revolution to change things," Mgr Obando remarked last week. "I am not saying it is worse now than under Somoza, because then there were continual violations of human rights, illegal arrests, torture and summary executions." But before a new dialogue with the Sandinistas could begin, the present law suspending democracy would have to go.

Some of Mgr Obando's priests appear to have been considerably less circumspect in their opposition to the regime. A series of freely distributed pamphlets has developed the argument that conscientious objectors have a duty to exert "positive" moral pressure on the Sandinista authorities. Among the recommended means of doing so are demonstrations, strikes and boycotts, the occupation of public buildings and the burning of call-up papers. Strong stuff for any authoritarian regime.

Some observers in Nicaragua believe that such overtly political manoeuvring by the church could rebound harmfully. Top Sandinistas have begun warning the country to beware of "the enemy within", a phrase certainly not

aimed primarily at the handful of feeble opposition parties which are tolerated. The government's decision to unleash the *turbas* - its carefully controlled mobs - against priests and churches is clearly intended to be a warning shot across the archbishop's bows.

Pro-Sandinista newspapers (the only ones which can publish freely) are stepping up their conscription law with support for the "Somocista" counter-revolutionaries conducting a guerrilla war along Nicaragua's frontiers.

It is impossible to gauge with any accuracy what ordinary Nicaraguans feel about this confrontation. The regime's exploitation of the Pope's visit certainly upset many people, but the "popular church" appears to enjoy considerable support among the young. About 50 per cent of the population is now under the age of 17: the majority are still at school, where the Sandinistas' political doctrines form much of their curriculum.

There are frequent stage-managed demonstrations in favour of the new conscription measures, which the government claims have been a resounding success. Other sources say that the initial responses fell short of expectations, which accounts for the Sandinistas' angry reaction to the intervention of the church.

Two churches, two very different crises. Nothing in the Sandinistas' behaviour since they came to power in Nicaragua suggests they will tolerate forever the existence of a powerful dissident voice from the pulpit. But at least nobody there expects the present crisis to have a bloody outcome.

El Salvador is another matter altogether. Archbishop Rivera will not flinch from what he believes is the Salvadorean church's most precious mission: to place itself as effectively as possible between the ordinary people and the murderers. In his first homily since the threat against his life was made, he demanded that the government begin "to investigate and detain the villains of the death squads".

This will not prevent the death squads from claiming more victims; only sustained pressure from the Reagan administration on the Salvadorean government might just conceivably achieve that. But anyone who has seen poor and defenceless Salvadoreans kneeling in tears before posters of the assassinated Archbishop Romero must feel that the martyrs of the church in El Salvador have died in a just cause.

moreover... Miles Kington

The party line

Not many people realize that the Belfast Festival is currently celebrating its twenty-first birthday and I wouldn't either if I hadn't been over at the weekend, playing two late-night concerts with Instant Sunshine. Fewer still realize that the Belfast Festival is the biggest in Britain after Edinburgh, and, for my money, more enjoyable.

Edinburgh is great, but there is a fantastic quality to the fun, like a symphony being taken rather too fast. In Belfast they get the tempo just right. The charm of the three weeks is so addictive that people volunteer to come from hundreds of miles away just to help out - the man who chauffeured us from the airport turned out to be the ex-director of the Hongkong Arts Festival, over from London for the fun of it.

It isn't just the festival. Many performers say they'd rather perform to Belfast audiences than any one else, year in year out. One common explanation of the Belfast warmth is that they're grateful to anyone prepared to come and entertain them, but this seems unduly patronizing. In any case there's so much on during the festival that were I living in the city I'd be grateful for a night off, though if I were a true Belfast person I wouldn't have a night off. I'd have a party instead.

In our two nights there, we were invited to four different parties and, as we left, shattered, in the early hours of Sunday morning we were being urged to stay on for two more parties at Sunday luncheon.

Maybe the festival is a series of well-planned parties from which people sneak off to concerts and plays for the occasional rest. I don't know how Michael Palin stood the strain. He was there for five days.

We were sharing the Arts Theatre with his show, *More Than 35 Minutes With Michael Palin*. On his previous visit to the festival, Palin's script had run out after 35 minutes and he'd been forced to enlist the spectators' help to continue. One stood up and asked Michael, did he know that there was a tradition at the theatre for performers to run round the auditorium and that the second was held by Lord Olivier at 47 seconds? Palin had promptly broken this completely fictitious record and made the run a regular feature of the show.

On the final Saturday night a fit young lad from the audience lowered the record to 12 seconds dead, but to great cheers Palin immediately set an all-time best of 10.77. I asked him, in an exclusive interview afterwards, how he could still beat a younger man.

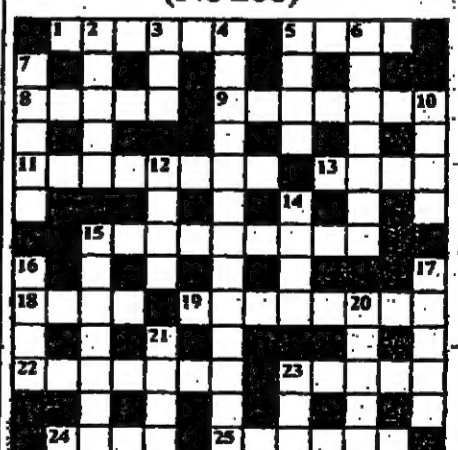
"The secret is to hold on tight to members of the audience as you're turning corners, so as not to lose speed. Volunteers are always too shy to do that."

How long had he been touring this one-man show?

"Only five days. I've never done it anywhere but Belfast. Has anyone ever told you there's something special about Belfast audiences? Oh, have they? Well, Miles, I'd love to stay for your concert, but I have to go to a party. See you there, no doubt."

More about Belfast as and when my memory returns.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 208)



- ACROSS
1 Disgraces (6)
5 Wave (4)
8 Luxurious (5)
9 Evident (7)
11 Deeply personal (8)
13 Wall (4)
15 Ruler (5)
18 Not any (4)
19 Machine worker
22 Charge layer (7)
23 Cash (3)
24 Wooded valley (4)
25 Exclamation of joy (6)
- DOWN
2 Small (5)
3 Non professional (3)
4 Hunters' gathering (8,5)
6 Quail flock (4)
7 Stately hymn tune (7)
10 Stock clearance (4)
12 Winged insect (4)
14 Young salmon (4)
15 Dashing manner (7)
16 Indian coin (4)
17 Primp (5)
20 Abrupt (5)
21 Small island (4)
23 Policeman (3)

SOLUTION TO No 207
ACROSS: 1 Tom and Jerry 9 Eakinos 10 Eager
11 Tan 13 Korb 16 Bird 17 Innate 18 Lost
20 Sham 21 Virago 22 Hoop 23 Boon 25 Set
Negro 29 Alliment 30 Spatterdash
DOWN: 2 Ocker 3 Acme 4 Dost 5 Eden
6 Roguish 7 Hecklephone 8 Predominate
12 Actual 14 Bit 15 Umpire 19 Stopgap 20 Sob
24 Omens 25 Soft 26 Time 27 Fiod

Our God does not sleep - but neither do the adorers of violence

Hernandez Brigade's denunciation of Mgrs Rivera and Chavez as "false pastors who have abandon their sacred mission".


The Sandinistas' clash with the church in Nicaragua has been on the cards for some time. Catholic priests played an active role in the popular revolution which overthrew the deposed Somoza regime, but Mgr Obando y Bravo has now become the new government's main and most influential critic. In the past he has protested vigorously about mistreatment of the country's Miskito Indians, about schoolchildren being politically indoctrinated and about the periodic expulsion of foreign priests for activities deemed to be "against the interest of the masses".

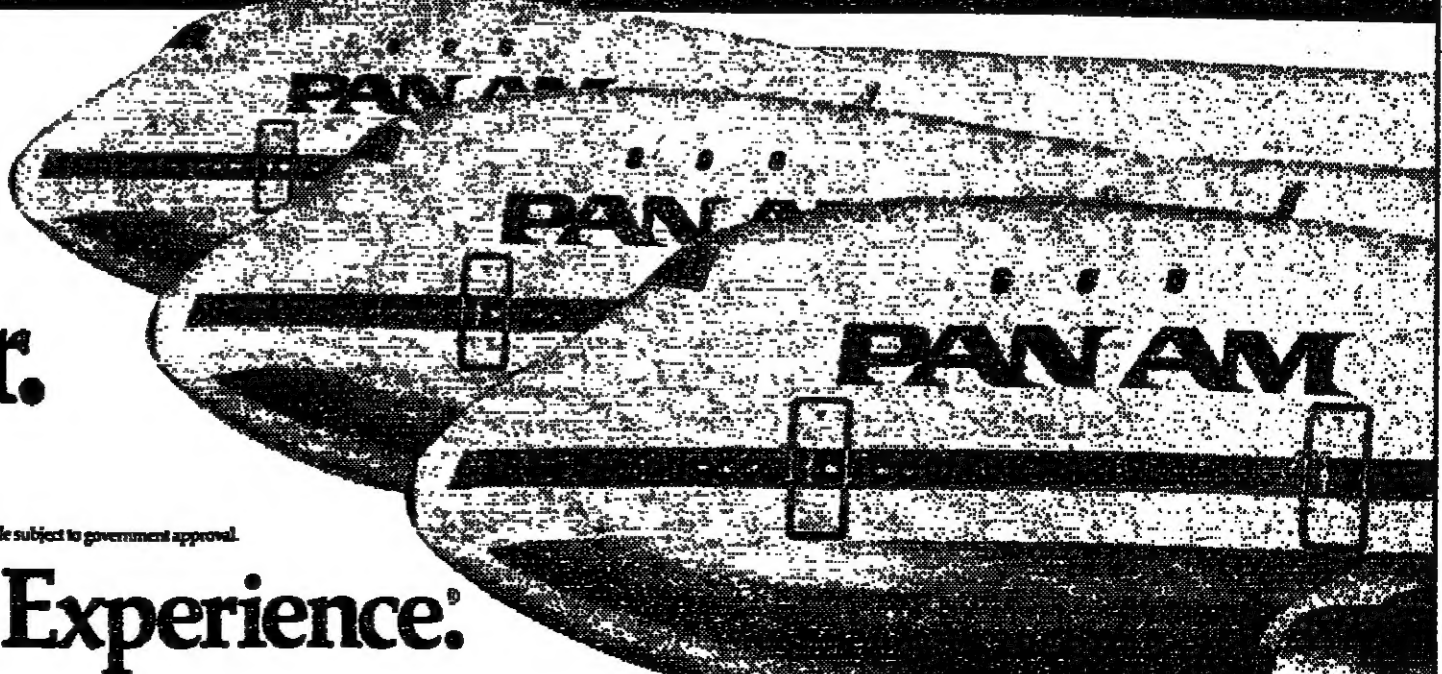
For his part, the archbishop has suspended a score or more priests for dereliction of duty - for the most part their involvement with the "popular church" movement that supports the Sandinistas (two Catholic priests head important ministries in the government).

Both sides seem to have chosen the

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THE ARTS

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Who says there are not two nannies? There most certainly are - the young and the not so young. Listen to Niall and Christine, complete with baby Sean, who offered their coevals some sage advice on *World in Action* (ITV).

Christine explains that with their state allowance of £55 per week, and rent in addition, they have enough to manage on, but she would not care for his shift job with British Rail (£85 per week) so got himself sacked. Now, on the dole: "It's much better for me, makes me feel better inside. Time is more important than money." He would rather look after Sean than go out to work, any day of the week, Christine. "I don't know how people manage with one partner working. You need time for yourself as well." It is pointed out that Niall recently refused to vote. Why does he then take money from the state? Christine cuts in quickly: "Because they choose to give it me." More fool them, but she would not blame people if this made them angry.

You could almost hear the gaskets blowing in parlours up and down the land, but among the other 97 studio guests these views evoked little surprise. Granada had reconvened the same young people it had fished out of the drole queues two years ago to bear witness to their way of life in the aftermath of the Brighton and Torrevicent riots; this updated edition of *Devil's Advocate* effectively fulfilled its promise to show how, if at all, they had changed.

Statistics first. Forty-seven had found jobs, but 35 had had no full-time job in two years; 28 were now parents, 23 unmarried; 42 did not vote in the General Election; five were now in prison, one on a murder charge, five had taken Mr Tebbit's advice and got on their bikes, one into service on the Falklands and one after placing a highly successful ad in *The Lady* ("Julie 18 seeks nanny position anywhere" - 86 replies).

Under Gus Macdonald's brisk interrogation this pleasantly articulate bunch revealed a wide variety of attitudes to politics, work and love. Some took a fiercely moral line over theft, others thought it a fair response to a society which had excluded them. A few were happily integrating themselves into the world of their parents but to most this seemed neither attainable nor desirable. This is the sort of programme to which the not so young - and teachers in particular, as these are their products - would be well advised to pay close attention.

Michael Church

John Barton returns to the Other Place at Stratford after an absence of five years to direct one of the greatest of Spanish classics, *Life's a Dream* by Pedro Calderon de la Barca, which opens on November 30 with previews from tomorrow. This will be the first major production of the play in Britain, for which it has been adapted by John Barton and the poet-playwright Adrian Mitchell.

Galleries

The feminist connexion

The Male Nude
Francois de Louville

William Dobson
1611-46

National Portrait
Gallery

Victorian Fanfare
Christopher Wood

The preferred sex for nudes seems to depend not only on the taste of the individual artist but also on the period and place in which he or she is living. The sixteenth-century Venetians definitely favoured the female, as the works of Titian and Veronese amply testify. On the other hand, the Bolognese seem to have preferred the male and, whereas the early eighteenth century is essentially female-dominated in France, largely through the work of Boucher, the male triumphs with David and the rise of Neoclassicism. The Victorians reversed the

situation but managed to purge most of the sensuality from the female nude.

Attitudes are clearly less well-defined nowadays, but nevertheless it is possible to discern a shift towards the male, partly because of the rise of feminism, which frowns on the presentation of the female body as an object and yet encourages women artists to re-evaluate in kind. This is strikingly instanced in Francois de Louville's large and varied exhibition *The Male Nude: A Classic Concept - A Modern View* at Home Works, 107a Pimlico Road (until December 22), which has been selected by a committee chaired by Mary-Rose Beaumont. By far the most impressive and daring image in the show is of R. B. Kitaj by his wife Sandra Fisher, entitled *Kitaj in Jerusalem*, it shows him stretched out on a bed in a state of semi-nudity and is painted in opulent colours that recall Veronese. The golden flesh is challenged by the brilliant pink of the pillow and the orange in the foreground, being delicately snuffed at by a cat straight out of *Lorenzo*.



Dobson's haughty Colonel John Russell (detail)

Most of the figures in William Dobson's work at the National Portrait Gallery (until January 8) are men and all of them are fully, if not over, dressed. They pose haughtily in their armour, swathed in scarlet sashes and bedecked with ribbons, but they are nonetheless determined men, embroiled in the miseries of a bitter civil war and mostly painted in the besieged city of Oxford. Dobson, who trained in London, followed Charles I's court to the university city and set up his studio in a house opposite the Church of St Mary the Virgin in the High Street. There the young Prince of Wales sat to him in armour, attended by a page (Scottish National Portrait Gallery) and a host of young officers such as Colonel John Russell (Earl Spencer) and Colonel Richard Neville (National Portrait Gallery), who posed with his dog against a marble relief of Mercury with a detachment of cavalry in the

background. One of Dobson's few female portraits is that of his second wife, Judith (private collection), which, of the informality of the pose and freshness of handling anticipate Hogarth.

It is tempting to wonder what Mrs Dobson, who looks like a fairly forceful character, would have made of the three "aesthetic" females depicted by Gustavus Arthur Bouvier, in *In the Morning*, signed and dated 1877, shown in Christopher Wood's Victorian Fanfare exhibition (until December 3). One is watering a plant, another dusting a vase (blue and white, of course), while the third is leaning on the mantelpiece and holding a "silly" volume - presumably of very sensitive verse, since she is obviously quite overcome by the contents.

The core of the exhibition is a group of major works that have

passed through the gallery's hands this year: the magnificent Tintoret *The Garden Bench*, which has benefited enormously from cleaning, is flanked by two sensational canvases by Burne-Jones, illustrating Chaucer's *Romaunt of the Rose*, entitled *The Pilgrim at the Gate of Idleness* and *The Heart of the Rose*. The third of the set, originally intended as tapestry designs, *Love and the Pilgrim*, hangs in the Tate Gallery, which was offered the others by Roy Miles, who rediscovered them in India in the collection of the Maharajah of Jaipur. Fortunately, they now belong to an American private collector who lives in England, but it seems unfortunate that the three could not have been reunited in a British public collection.

Jeffery Daniels

Concerts

The Osanna bee-hawed exuberantly away (the donkey connexion was a nice idea in William Mann's notes); the violins relished every twist and turn of their figure in the *Chaconne*; and the woodwind band paid rapt homage to Mozart in the final, valedictory *Agnus Dei*.

Hilary Finch

Shura Cherkassky
Wigmore Hall

Like a will of the wisp, Shura Cherkassky flitted on to the Wigmore Hall stage on Saturday night, dallied with the piano, smiled piously, obliged with a generous handful of encores, and vanished into the night. Strange that such an insubstantial impression should be left by a recital whose first

half included two huge masterworks, the Bach-Busoni *Chaconne* and the Brahms *Paganini Variations*. But both of those are works in which shortish sections are knitted together into large structures, and Cherkassky's way of dealing with them both was to unravel them, giving each tiny part the utmost contrast of colour and pace.

The variations of tempo in Busoni's superb reinterpretation of Bach (*pace* the condescending programme note, I do not think the most hard-line authenticist would dispute the insight of Busoni's transcription) was so violent that the overall vision was hard to discern. Yet the kaleidoscopic textures were all well chosen and drew sounds of wondrous beauty from the piano, as they did throughout Brahms's *Variations* on another famous violinistic theme, that of Paganini's *A minor Caprice*.

Here Cherkassky's rhythmic energy hardly ever flagged, however demanding the figures. He played both books, 30 variations in all - too much of a good thing?

On his own terms, Cherkassky was surely at the top of his form: there were no ugly banging noises, no pianissimos so moke that the sound disappeared. Still, the impression he gives of toying with his music was increased by the second half of Chopin, with its underpowered *B minor Scherzo* and a couple of *Nocturnes* which were lovely rather than tough. The exception was a tremendous *A flat Polonaise*, flamboyantly attacked. Of the encores, Debussy's *Arabesque* was exquisitely turned, and a Rimsky-Korsakov's long-running "Flight" was naughty but nice.

Nicholas Kenyon

Opera

Striking resource

Acante et Cephise
Radio 3

Like Rameau's last opera, *Les Boréades*, the pastoral-heraldic *Acante et Cephise* escaped the net of the nineteenth-century "complete edition" of his works. So Radio 3's broadcast last night, recorded last month at St John's, Smith Square, was probably the first complete performance since the composer's own day. Like most of the smaller works which followed Rameau's great series of *tragédies*, this is an occasional piece, written to celebrate the birth of the Duke of Burgundy in 1751 (but, instead of the usual references of the dedicatory event in the Prologue, the librettist Marmontel here works them into the opera's celebratory finale).

Although it does not have the weight or substance of *Hippolyte et Aricie*, *Dardanus* and the other unequalled masterpieces, *Acante et Cephise* is a brilliantly resourceful entertainment which contains some remarkable music. The most obviously astonishing section is the Overture, with its slow build-up to cannon-shots which celebrate the birth of the Prince. But equally striking are the Act II ritornello, a syncope piece which barely has time to surprise us by establishing its down-beat before it disappears; and the Act III ritornello, a powerfully extended piece

which is recapitulated in different form later in the act. There is a wonderful pre-*Zauberflöte* aria depicting the fierce lion, flitting butterflies and gentle nightingale, and indeed throughout one notices Rameau drawing his contrasts more strongly than usual - *Acante* and *Cephise* cry "Hélas!" in slow tempo among the surrounding bustle of the demands in Act III. *Acante's* superbly expressive aria "Aïe! naissant" is also interrupted by slow sections, and the "Danse des Amans" in Act II marries two conflicting ideas.

This was the first operatic venture for Trevor Pinnock's English Concert and (one or two moments of insecurity aside) was a marvellously convincing and exuberant account of the work, with Jean-Claude Orliac and Anne-Marie Rodde stylishly inflecting the elaborate music of the title roles. Jennifer Smith was perhaps too heavy a voice to cast as the fairy Zéphire, though she sang splendidly, with some of the best music in the piece. Stephen Varcoe was outstanding as the Genie Oros.

Under Pinnock's lively direction, his choir made an especially strong impression, and the orchestra caught the spirit of the dance music perfectly, especially a languishing musette with oboe solo and striding bassoon which Rameau surely borrowed from the title music for *Brideshed Revisited*.

Nicholas Kenyon

Huddersfield Festival
Lovely decadence

From the wiry intellectual gymnastics of Carter quartets the Huddersfield Festival moved during the weekend into the luxury and loveliness of its other star guest, Hans Werner Henze. On Sunday there was a morning recital of chamber music old and new, a cool echo of the two gaspingly decadent love songs we had heard the night before: *Le Miracle de la rose* and the *Canta della fiaba estrema*.

The former, a clarinet concerto cum tone poem celebrating the beautiful boy murderer of Gnet's novel, was conducted by Henze himself, as at the first performance with the London Sinfonietta last year. This time the piece sounded still more unrestrained, thanks, in part, to some strong brass playing, in part to an acoustic that brought the percussion forward, and in part to solo playing by Roger Heston that skirted the edges of the possible.

For the cantata the baton passed to Jan Latham-Koenig and the New London Chamber Choir. This was an enraptured performance of a work from Henze's sunniest period, the early Sixties, a work so bathed in sensuality that even Stravinsky and Bach can be made to stretch out and laze under the Italian sun. It may not make life quite as easy for the soprano soloist, but the young American singer Elizabeth Parrcells seemed to find no difficulty in arching long lines that reach up to a high F. This was a sensational

British debut for her, introducing us to a voice of blanching purity and brilliant precision, but one capable, too, of responding like a leaf to breaths of musical feeling.

On Sunday afternoon the choir of this performance reappeared with their conductor James Wood to offer some Victoria as a welcome haven at this stage of a modern music festival, and to introduce the latest work of György Ligeti, his *Drei Phantasien* setting Holderlin. This is most odd. Ligeti sets up wondrous textures for 16 voices in canon, then lets them deteriorate into ticking mechanisms, or sends them sliding off the ends of the pitch spectrum. The effect is of something massively important being communicated with great difficulty, and showing itself in great difficulty for the singers. But Mr Wood and his group were not abashed.

Among other new pieces, the big Henze concert introduced also an abrupt and powerful simple chamber work by Javier Alvarez as well as a nicely turned *Extension 3* by Stephen Gibson, following some feeble conversation with a shy guitar solo that stunned the other players into meek accompaniment. Both composers showed a deal more acumen than their confederates of the Parisian group Ligeti and Henze, and in an appealing concert by their own ensemble and in a flute recital by Pierre-Yves Artaud.

Paul Griffiths

Chancery Division

Law Report November 22 1983

Court of Appeal

Ownership irrelevant to intent to supply

Regina v Delgado
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Skinner and Mr Justice Mcowan.

[Judgment delivered November 21]

Questions of the transfer of ownership or legal possession of drugs were irrelevant to the issue whether or not there was an "intent to supply" within section 5(3) of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971.

The Court of Appeal, so held when dismissing an appeal by Winston George Delgado, aged 29, a self-employed tailor, ex *Hanbury Street*, London, against conviction at Inner London Crown Court (Judge West-Rusell) on a charge of plea after a ruling for possession of a controlled drug, with intent to supply it to another - namely 6.31 g of cannabis, worth at least £15,000 at street value. He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

He had pleaded guilty to another count charging possession of the cannabis, for which he received a concurrent prison sentence of two years. An appeal against sentence also was dismissed. An application for a certificate that a point of law of general public importance was involved in the decision was adjourned.

Mr M. A. P. Hopmeier, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals to the appeal, said that Mrs Linda Stern for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE SKINNER, delivering the judgment of the court, said that the cannabis was inside a carrier bag with a holdall in a minibus which the appellant had engaged to transport him from the East End to an address off the Old Kent Road.

Police signalled the minibus to stop because it was not displaying a vehicle excise licence. The appellant ran away, leaving the carrier bag, holdall and cannabis in the vehicle.

He said at first that he had found the cannabis but later he said that he was merely delivering the cannabis to his friends, who had

given it to him for safe keeping earlier that day and that he was not concerned with its disposal after delivery to them.

After the appellant had given evidence, the trial judge ruled that the returning of the cannabis to the friends was an act of supplying and that the appellant's own evidence and plea of guilty to possession amounted to an admission of the offence of possession with intent to supply. He changed his plea.

Mr Hopmeier submitted that the 1971 Act was directed solely against the supply to what he described as third parties. He sought to define "supply" as an act of providing drugs to a person who had no ownership or control over them.

He supported his argument by reference to *Greenfield (Evans)* (1983) Crim LR 397, but in that case the court kept open the point argued in the present appeal.

Having considered *R v Harris (Janet)* (1968) 1 WLR 769 and *Holmes v Chief Constable Merseyside Police* (1976) Crim LR 125

in those circumstances, the judge was entirely right in his ruling and the appellant's argument had no foundation. The appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

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Solicitors: Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

Regina v Worthing Borough Council and Another, Ex parte Burch and Another
Before Mr Justice Mann

[Judgment delivered November 14]

The procedure set out in *Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 49/63*, for a planning application to be made to the Secretary of State for the Environment could express an opinion that he would, on appeal, have granted planning permission for certain development on Crown land which a government department wished to sell was unlawful, because it had the effect of constraining the planning authority to grant any subsequent application for planning permission for such development and thus of depriving local people of their right, on appeal, to make representations against the grant of planning permission.

Mr Justice Mann so held in the Queen's Bench Division granting an application by Mr George Henry Burch and Mrs Beryl Greenwell for a declaration that an opinion expressed by the secretary of state on July 26, 1982, pursuant to the procedure in *Circular 49/63*, was ultra vires and of no effect.

Mr David Mole for the appli-

cants: Mr Simon D Brown for the secretary of state.

MR JUSTICE MANN said that the West Sussex Area Health Authority had applied to the Worthing Borough Council, in accordance with the provisions of *Circular 49/63*, for a planning application to be made to the Secretary of State for the Environment could express an opinion that he would, on appeal, have granted planning permission for certain development on land which it owned, but wished to sell, in Worthing. The authority, being a vehicle excise licensee, was not itself applying for such permission in respect of that land.

The council had said that it would object on the ground of density, and the authority had applied to the secretary of state, in accordance with the circular, for an opinion as to whether he would grant permission for the development if such an application came to him on appeal. The secretary of state gave his opinion that he would have been prepared to grant such permission.

Subsequently, a planning application came before the council for development of the site, in accordance with the secretary of

state's opinion, and the planning officer recommended that it grant permission as not to do would be contrary to the intention of the secretary of state.

In his Lordship's judgment, the practical effect of such an opinion from the secretary of state would be to constrain a local authority to act in accordance with it and grant permission, thereby precluding the possibility of a local public inquiry or other appellate procedure and depriving local objectors of the rights and advantages conferred on them by the Town and Country Planning (Inquiries Procedure) Rules (SI 1974 No 419).

Such a constraint was unlawful and accordingly so was the procedure by which the secretary of state could express such an opinion; indeed it would be unlawful even if the opinion had been expressed after the holding of a public inquiry on the matter.

There would therefore be a declaration that the secretary of state's opinion was ultra vires his powers under the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 and of no effect.

Solicitors: Bowles & Stevens, Worthing; Treasury Solicitor.

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The word "supply" in the judgment of



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BRIDGE-BUILDING IN DELHI

In the most turbulent days of India's struggle for independence, many found it difficult to believe that Britain would ever relinquish power. Once the deed was done as many would probably have found it difficult to imagine that 36 years later the Queen would return to Delhi as an honoured guest and open a meeting of forty-eight leaders of former colonies.

That Britain managed to transmute its empire into a voluntary association of reasonably friendly countries remains a source of pride. That the association survives and flourishes today is one of the less easily explicable curiosities of history, and by no means only a British achievement. Sentiment alone is not the only explanation, nor distant memories of dinners taken in Lincoln's Inn. Somewhere hidden in this curious institution, without clear rules, doctrines or authority, is there a practical reason for its existence, a set of tangible benefits enjoyed by members?

They do not spring easily to view. Obviously sentiment does play a role, as does common language and in particular a common Sovereign. It is clearly important that the bonds transcend regional, racial and ideological differences. Just as Britain gains internal stability from the existence of a non-political sovereign to whom citizens of many persuasions can give allegiance, so nations of the Commonwealth can find reassurance in belonging to an association which brings together large and small countries of North and South and peoples of different colours and religions without pressing them into an ideological or political mould.

Obviously there have to be some outer limits to tolerance. South Africa is outside them by its own choice but without the regret of members. Its racialism is not compatible with the multiracial essence of the Commonwealth. Other types of undemocratic regimes, in contrast, have remained within. This is generally right, though uncomfortable. Nobody would be confident about where to draw the line, and anyway it is felt that the pressures of membership sometimes enhance the prospects for beneficial change. Often, too, democratic opposition groups within these countries believe membership helps them. Certainly the level of injustice and oppression seems on average lower in the Commonwealth than in the United Nations, as a whole, which suggests that the legacy of British law and democratic practice still has some force.

Hence there is no good reason for the continued exclusion of Pakistan, which walked out when Bangladesh was admitted. It has not formally applied to return but would do so if the door were clearly open, having long since come to terms with Bangladesh as a separate, and friendly, state. Delhi would be a particularly appropriate place from which to extend an invitation for it would symbolize the role of the Commonwealth as a bridge of differences and a maker of peace. If the leaders who meet there tomorrow could find their way to such a move it would almost certainly be welcomed as much by the people as by the regime of Pakistan, so it need not be seen as endorsement of Pakistan's current government.

On a broader canvas perhaps the main value of the Commonwealth at the moment is as a bridge between the developed and the developing world, rather misleadingly referred to as North and South. It is a bridge which carries traffic in both directions. When Britain joined the European Community many felt it was turning its back on the Commonwealth. What happened instead was that Britain had the opportunity - only partly taken, admittedly - to bring its global concerns to Brussels to join those of France and other former colonial powers. The Community was nudged into widening its horizons - again, not enough but more than it might otherwise have done.

This relationship needs nurturing for the world is becoming more interdependent. The security and prosperity of Europe depend on access to raw materials and markets in the developing world, which in turn depends not only on the products and markets of the industrialized West but also on a continuing flow of capital.

The drying up of private capital and weak American support for the IMF and the World Bank rebound on the economies of Europe and other developed areas. To the extent that economic stress increases the likelihood of political instability in developing countries the security of the Western alliance is also involved. The Commonwealth is uniquely fitted to help with this problem, not directly in financial terms, of course, but as a pressure group which can bring together a great deal of experience, authority and goodwill from North and South.

AN ATROCIOUS ULSTER TRAP

The Provisional IRA in its present phase picks off policemen and soldiers in the Ulster Defence Regiment, on or off duty, in service or retired. The Irish National Liberation Army specializes in more imaginative atrocities. The chapel murders on Sunday bear the INLA hallmark in spite of the evil mockery of the name the murderers invented for the occasion. "Catholic reaction force". This was Irish sectarian killing at its rawest. If there is a motive beyond hatred and revenge it is connected with the political calculation that so vile a deed may accelerate the pace of retaliatory crime, rouse the Protestant community to see to its own defence, and propel the province towards anarchy. It is the gun promoting the conditions in which it shall be arbiter.

It is right, but it is not enough, for the Secretary of State to counsel the Protestant community not to fall into that trap, to stay calm, and to leave their protection and enforcement of the law to the authorized security forces. They need practical assurance that the necessary measures will be taken. They have not been put in such fear and anger, especially in the remote border areas, since the murder of the Rev. Robert Bradford, M.P., almost exactly two years ago. Mr Prior was fairly new to the province then and he did not react at the

beginning with sufficient sense of urgency. This is another crime that should be answered by an immediate increase in the intensity of policing.

The Official Unionists, who were divided about taking their seats in the first place, have now resolved to withdraw from the assembly pending satisfaction of their demands relating to security. What these are has not been spelt out. If they include a demand that a measure of responsibility for security should be devolved on the assembly, and if that is adhered to, then the Unionists are giving the assembly a controlling voice in security policy in the absence of representatives of the nationalist community and until it is well down the road of rolling devolution. A fuller consultative role is another matter. Mr Prior should be ready to talk to them about that.

The condition of Northern Ireland is one of civil strife held in suspense. It is held in suspense by the British political and military presence. Elements of civil war are present: irreconcilable loyalties rooted in territory, fear of fellow citizens, spluttering communal violence down the years, urgings of myth-history, a tradition of gun law, a dominant community mistrustful of the foundation of its power, a dominated community in alienation.

For most of the population of Ulster most of the time the fear and antagonism is of low intensity, if it is present at all. They do not wish their neighbours ill and would like to live in peace with them. But they are rousable. Strife erupted in 1969 beyond the capacity of the provincial forces to contain it. The Army was deployed and with it came the political will of Westminster, informally exerted at first, now directly executed.

That presence spares the province the horror and anguish of civil war. It also blocks off the resolution of the tensions of the province by one or other of the expedients of civil war, without having any resolution of its own to offer. It has no settlement in its gift and nor has any bystander - that obviates the means of settlement by war: extermination, exchanges of population, final supremacy, cessation by exhaustion after much blood.

And so the matter is held in suspense by even-handed administration, constitutional authority, and superior force. But the suspension cannot be total. So long as that is the order of Northern Ireland's stability the cruelties of political violence will continue to unfold, like a slow lantern-show of Goya's Disasters of War, like the Mountain Lodge Gospel Hall in county Armagh at six o'clock on Sunday evening November 20, 1983.

OVER TO THE STOCK EXCHANGE

The Commons will today debate the Restrictive Trade Practices (Stock Exchange) Bill, a two-clause measure to exempt the Stock Exchange from the Restrictive Trade Practices Act. The Bill's immediate effect, on becoming law, would be to terminate the action against The Stock Exchange initiated in 1979 by the Director General of Fair Trading. It will be opposed not only from the Opposition benches but also, for different reasons, by some Conservatives.

It cannot have been easy for Mr Parkinson to agree to a piece of retroactive legislation nullifying a Court action already underway. He must also have been aware that his agreement with the chairman of The Stock Exchange would smell in some nostrils as Tory tribute for the City of London's massive financial support for Mrs Thatcher's election campaign. But he has the satisfaction of knowing that his decision will almost certainly prove to be the most radical and far-reaching step during his brief spell as head of a major Government Department.

There are, or were, three areas of major concern in The Stock Exchange rule book. First the insistence on a scale of minimum commissions which stockbroking members charged investors for their dealing services. Part of the price Mr Parkinson insisted upon in exchange for the

Bill was the phasing out of minimum commissions by the end of 1986. Commissions in future would be negotiated, but such has been the reaction to the Parkinson-Goodison agreement that minimum commissions will be despatched much earlier than either anticipated. Whether the investing public will actually pay less when commissions are no longer "fixed" is another matter.

The second issue is The Stock Exchange's ability to restrict membership to whoever it deems suitable. This club rule has served the members well in the narrow sense of keeping competition out and fees up. In the wider context however, it has restricted the growth of The Stock Exchange into a truly international market that would benefit London and our invisible earnings. The Parkinson-Goodison agreement opened the members door wider without throwing it open. There is a fear, not to be dismissed lightly, that if membership were available to all suitable banks, merchant banks and other investment houses, The Stock Exchange would soon be dominated by the investment giants of Wall Street and Tokyo. The fear is not confined to timid stockbrokers: it is an acute concern of the Bank of England, which, again as a result of Mr Parkinson's initiative, is exercising a new, close supervision over The Stock Exchange.

The third major issue is The

Stock Exchange's unique division between stockjobbers, who act as dealing principals or "wholesalers", and stockbrokers, who act as agents for investors. This "single capacity" rule has worked well in the past, for The Stock Exchange and for investors. It is worth remembering that the spate of scandals at Lloyd's has stemmed from the dual capacity the facility to act as both insurance broker and underwriter. Single capacity as it has been understood hitherto will almost certainly disappear, again more quickly than The Stock Exchange itself would like, because of market forces. But there is no need for it to be replaced by double dealing at the expense of investors, institutional or private.

The Stock Exchange, given the incentive and encouragement, is perfectly able to devise changes in its structure and methods including self regulation and investor protection, that will pass the fair scrutiny of the most consumer minded politician. The crucial issue for Parliament, as for the City, is the maintenance and strengthening of the central market in securities, which embraces of course the gilt-edged market. For a Government and Party that believes in the virtues of a free market economy and in wider share ownership as a barrier to corporatism should have no doubt that the right course is the one set by Mr Parkinson on July 27.

Investment and sound money

From the Director General of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors

Sir, Your editorial of November 16 on the previous day's very useful conference on public investment, which *The Times* sponsored jointly with Coopers and Lybrand, dealt with only one aspect of the debate.

As you correctly reported on your news pages, Professor Patrick Minford set out very well the arguments endorsed by your editorial against financing additional public investment from increased borrowing.

This, however, led to his conclusion, which you did not report and to which you did not address yourself in your comment, that within the total of Government spending the balance should be shifted from current in favour of capital spending. This is the view which was endorsed by all sections of industry at this year's CBI conference.

Neither we nor the CBI are arguing for an indiscriminate programme of investment. Of course you are right to say that proposed schemes must produce an adequate economic or social return.

However, the fact that some public investment schemes have proved to be wasteful in the past cannot be used to justify across-the-board cuts in all forms of investment today. It really cannot be argued that there are not many worthwhile schemes being held back because of the Government's failure to find either the public or the private means of funding them.

Equally we are certainly not arguing that all public current expenditure is necessarily bad. It is our contention, however, that it is the Government's failure to root out the waste which undoubtedly exists in this area which has led to their very damaging cuts on the capital side.

Sound investment and sound money could and should go hand in hand.

Yours faithfully,
D. V. GAULTER, Director-General,
Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors

Cowdroy House,
6 Portugal Street, WC2,
November 16.

"Social justice"

From Mr D. G. Chiles

Sir, It is a pity that Friedrich von Hayek (feature, November 11) did not have a few more days to devote to his research into the use of the word "social" and its derivatives.

He might then have discovered its employment as part of, rather than as a substitute for, traditional morals. He finds that "much the worst of the deceptive uses of 'social' is in the phrase 'social justice'." It is true that in popular usage this term is used as though it referred to the claim which all have to a share in those goods or services which are essentially public, eg. parks, libraries, education or health care provided by public authorities. However, this is a misuse of the term.

In Catholic social teaching, which has a long and venerable heritage, such claims are referred to as "distributive justice", a term which goes back to at least as far as Aquinas.

"Social justice" is the complementary concept and refers to the obligation of the individual to contribute to the creation and maintenance of social institutions and activities which allow people to develop their potential.

In the same Catholic tradition he would also find defined another of the terms whose use puzzles him, namely the "social market economy".

This refers to an economy in which market forces are allowed free play within the guidelines laid down by the Government to prevent their abuse, either through the emergence of monopoly or through unfair methods of competition. In my experience the concept is well understood by German Christian Democrats.

It is always confusing when terms which have a precise and technical meaning are misused by those who do not take the trouble to inform themselves about that meaning. If Professor von Hayek's intention is to resign the use of such intellectual slackness, then I am with him.

Perhaps the work in progress from which his article was taken deals with the topic more comprehensively. I hope so, for if it does not, then the article leaves matters in an even worse state than before by suggesting that terms drawn from a long and rich intellectual and spiritual tradition are at best no more than empty slogans and at worst euphemisms for something rather nasty.

Yours faithfully,
DENNIS CHILES, Principal,
Plater College,
Pulins Lane,
Oxford,
November 11.

Oxford entry

From the Principal of Halesowen College

Sir, The Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford (November 14) discounts the recent finding that entrance examination performance bears little relation to the class of degree obtained subsequently and asserts that the chief purpose of the examination is to maintain academic standards in school.

How noble of Oxford to maintain academic standards in schools by a mechanism that, because of its unreliability, ensures that many of the ablest will be rejected to enrich the undergraduate intake elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID TERRY, Principal,
Halesowen College,
Whittingham Road,
Halesowen,
West Midlands,
November 15.

Minimum sentences for some crimes

From Dr Julian Candy

Sir, Five weeks ago the Home Secretary announced that he would be denying certain life and long determinate-sentence prisoners the opportunity of release on licence, at least until late in their sentence. A few days ago I resigned from the Parole Board after three and a half years' service because such changes appear to me both fundamentally unjust and to be a misuse of his powers.

Firstly, for the Home Secretary to establish minimum sentences for certain categories of offences moves away from the principle that each criminal is entitled at all stages to separate consideration of his culpability and dangerousness and thus the sentence he should serve.

Secondly, to set such minimum sentences by the use of his powers to grant or refuse a licence is to use those powers for a purpose for which they were not intended.

Of course the Home Secretary, who bears the ultimate responsibility to Parliament for licensing prisoners, should have no hesitation in withholding a licence; there may be political or other considerations that weigh with the minister in the individual case.

However, by setting the length of sentence to be served for certain classes of crimes, the Home Secretary is undertaking a function which only Parliament as I understand it has so far only stipulated a range of sentences for certain crimes, within which the judge selects a sentence appropriate to the individual criminal.

Thirdly, such changes bring sentencing into the political arena. Most life sentences, and most determinate sentences for violent crime, last longer than the term of office of most Home Secretaries and indeed of most administrations. A different Home Secretary or different government might wish to change or extend the period to be served for certain crimes, thus

dangerously and unjustly increasing the inevitable uncertainty and frustration of prisoners.

Fourthly, to make determinate sentences for certain classes of crime not eligible for parole until the very last stages of the parole period runs counter to a principle that most members of the Parole Board have attempted to adhere to, namely that of not resentencing prisoners; every parole eligible prisoner is entitled to apply for the privilege of serving a maximum one third of his sentence in the community, since the total length of his sentence has been determined once and for all by the judge in court; the nature of the offence alone should not preclude him from parole except in so far as it relates to the threat that he would pose to society should be reoffend.

I am not arguing that certain criminals should not serve long sentences, perhaps longer than they do now. Some determinate sentences seem dangerously short and life sentences, most occasionally mean life. However, setting the length of a sentence is not essentially an administrative or an executive function, but should be kept in the hands of the judiciary and other appropriate independent bodies.

I know that these views are shared, in whole or in part, by very many of my former colleagues on the board, whose reaction overall can be described as ranging from unease through dismay to outrage.

The Home Secretary has rightly stressed the care and concern that we should have for the victims of crime; one aspect of that care and concern is that justice should be individually and commensurately meted out to the criminal. The changes proposed seem to me to move decisively away from that principle.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN CANDY,
Grafton,
Hardwicke,
Aylesbury,
Buckinghamshire,
November 16.

Turkish elections

From Mr David Hotham

Sir, In your comment on the Turkish elections (November 8) you hit the nail on the head when you wrote, "if this is dictatorship, how is it that the people have been able to make a choice which is not the one recommended to them by the regime?"

Turkey on the whole gets a bad press in the western world, and I think we should recognise that this country, which under the Sultans was for centuries a byword for autocracy and despotism, has in the twentieth century made at least four attempts to install a regime of genuine democracy, usually under

the sponsorship of the Turkish army.

Certainly there are many flaws to Turkey's democratic regime, but there are bound to be in a country where the conditions are utterly different to the advanced societies of the West. But Turkey's persistent efforts to install such a regime are surely a fresh sign of this most interesting country's determination to be politically and culturally part of Europe, as was intended by the great reformer Kemal Ataturk.

We should take note of this and give credit where credit is due.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID HOTHAM,
Milne Graden,
Coldstream, Berwickshire,
November 11.

Farm tenancies

From the President of the Country Landowners Association

Sir, Listening to the second reading debate of the Agricultural Holdings Bill in the House of Lords on November 8, it was encouraging to hear so many speakers - and not just on one side of the House - recognise that further relief from discriminatory taxation of let land was required. Imposing a heavy tax burden on an owner because he enters into a contract with a tenant simply discourages new lettings.

There has been criticism of the agreement made by the National Farmers' Union and the Country Landowners Association, both in your correspondence columns and in the House of Lords and, in particular, criticism of the new rent formula. It is, however, the stark truth that if the NFU and CLA had not reached agreement, there would not now be an Agricultural Holdings Bill before Parliament. Likewise there would be no Bill had the NFU and CLA not held to that agreement for a period of two years and more.

This remarkable achievement was brought about only by the NFU and CLA agreeing to continue to agree. It is therefore not open to this association actively to promote or

support amendments to the Bill without approval from the NFU. It is not open to the NFU actively to promote or support amendments without the approval of the CLA.

But this second must place upon the Government, which has introduced the Bill in the furtherance of an election pledge, and upon Parliament a very great responsibility to get it right and so ensure that those landowners who wish to let - and there are landowners private, charitable and institutional who wish to do just that - can do so confident that contracts, freely negotiated, will not be disturbed.

Much of the criticism of the Bill has centred on clause 1 on rents. In his second reading speech (Hansard, col 772) my immediate predecessor, Lord Middleton, invited anyone who thought he could produce a rent formula that was better than the one in the Bill and was acceptable to owners, farmers, the professions and the Government, to do so before tomorrow's committee stage. I am glad that this challenge has been taken up and I look forward to the debate on the various amendments that have been put down.

Yours faithfully,
PETER GIFFARD, President,
Country Landowners Association,
16 Belgrave Square, SW1,
November 21.

Valid marriages

From Mr D. H. Farmer

Sir, One of your correspondents has asserted (October 27) that "remarriage in the lifetime of a spouse" was "allowed on compassionate grounds by a seventh-century Archbishop of Canterbury, Theodore of Tarsus."

On the contrary, the council of Hertford, presided over in person by the same Theodore, decreed that "if any man shall put away his own wife for a Christian he will be joined to no other; but let him stay as he is or else be reconciled to his wife." (chapter X, recorded by Bede, *Ecclesiastical History* IV.5).

The so-called *Penitential of Theodore* is the ultimate source for your correspondent's claim; but this is a pseudonymous collection, committed to writing by a Northumbrian disciple. There is no means of checking whether or not he correctly reported Theodore apart from comparison with the known and official teaching of this great man.

Both the councils summoned by Theodore agreed in their teaching with the firm and authoritative teaching of the Church elsewhere at that time. Appointed as he was to the see of Canterbury by Pope Vitalian, this is unsurprising.

Theodore is a witness to the indissolubility of marriage; so too was the Anglo-Saxon Church over which he presided.

Yours faithfully,
D. H. FARMER,
Whitchurch,
Pangbourne,
Berkshire,
November 14.

Ethiopian colonialism

From Mr Louis FitzGibbon

Sir, It is good to read (November 10) of Government support for the right to self-determination for the Palestinians, the principle for which we sent an armada 8,000 miles to the Falklands.

However, the right is not selective; it applies to all subjected peoples, wherever they are and by whomsoever subjugated. Nor is it just a desirability: its realisation is stated as a duty upon us all.

One forgotten, misunderstood or, I suspect, avoided case is that of the down-trodden non-Arabic peoples inside Ethiopia - the only black colonialist regime in Africa and one so repulsive that it causes millions to flee in all directions.

Criticism of Ethiopia is muted and within the United Nations even stifled, as witness the removal of Ethiopia of all the annexes to Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan's *Study on Human Rights and Massive Exodus* (No. E/CN.4/1303, of December 31, 1981) - one of them was condemnatory of the Addis Ababa regime.

Yet within that said-to-be Christian "empire" villages are devastated, wells are poisoned, cattle are slaughtered and people tortured or massacred.

Where is the international outcry against this abomination? Let your readers listen as hard as they can; they will hear only the echo of silence.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
LOUIS FITZGIBBON,
21 Bloomsbury Place,
Brighton,
November 10.

No two ways on deterrence

From the Prior of Blackfriars, Oxford, and others

Sir, We believe that Cardinal Hume's well thought-out statement (November 17) on the nuclear dilemma needs to be enlarged upon. There is nothing in the present situation which would lead us to any conclusion but that - according to the Cardinal's criteria - the present policy of nuclear deterrence should be condemned. Cruise missiles have this week been deployed, despite the increasing arms-race instability. And Britain is at present engaged in giving its strategic deterrent an enormously increased accuracy and fire-power.

These actions, among others, show that we, as a nation, do not have the required "firm and effective intention to extricate ourselves from the present situation as quickly as possible". It is after all, taken over a reasonable period of time, which are the guide to real intentions.

There appears to be nothing, apart from pious declarations, to suggest that our Government - any more than other governments - sees nuclear deterrence as "a temporary expedient leading to progressive disarmament", as the Cardinal requires. On the contrary, it is a settled policy, now being expanded and upgraded, for whatever reasons.

Although we can accept that certain bad practices may sometimes be tolerated as the lesser of two evils, we see no evidence that our present policy of nuclear deterrence should be put into this category. As it is practised, it is not a stage on the way to anything but nuclear war.

When things get out of control and we find ourselves about to use the weapons, then we shall indeed "have moved to a new situation". And we know that, whatever the military intentions, cities with their people will be destroyed. Those cities contain our brothers and sisters in Christ. Shall we then plead that, although we prepared it, we did not really intend to move to the new situation? And how shall a Catholic bomber pilot or base commander act? Shall he obey orders to use the weapons, or has the Cardinal ruled this out?

The answer seems to follow clearly enough from the firm Catholic teaching of which he reminds us: that nothing could ever justify the use of nuclear arms as weapons of massive and indiscriminate slaughter. Given what we know of the effects of nuclear weapons and their targeting, discrimination is not a practical possibility.

Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY RADCLIFFE (Prior of Blackfriars),
PAUL EDWARDS,
PHILIP HOLDSWORTH (Master of St Benet's Hall),
ROGER RUSTON,
Blackfriars, 64 St Giles,
Oxford,
November 18.

From Dr P. Baker

Sir, When Cardinal Hume writes that after the launching of the missiles "we shall have moved into a new situation" I can only assume that he is referring to heaven.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL BAKER,
Ripon College,
Cuddesdon, Oxford,
November 17.

Mosley's river of gold

From Mr Walter Kendall

Sir, *The Times* leader (November 14) inquires, regarding the Mosley-Mussolini funding affair: "Was there red gold from Moscow flowing alongside black gold from Rome?"

The answer is "Yes". £75,000 of Russian origin was passed over to one of the directors of the *Daily Herald* already in 1920.

This, I think, was an enormous sum when it was a subsidy to ensure that the then pro-Soviet newspaper survived a difficult period of economic stringency. Receipt of the money was publicly acknowledged by the *Daily Herald* in its issue of September 10, 1920. The board, to its credit, once fully aware of the facts, refused to avail itself of the Russian funds placed at its disposal.

As to the more recent issue, J. T. Murphy, a former member of the party's all-powerful political committee, later conceded that "had the Communist Party not received big financial shots in the arm it would... have probably gone out of existence within a year or two of formation".

Jim Braddock, as a member of the party's own Control Commission uniquely well placed to know the facts, subsequently wrote that in the months up to 1922 "£85,000 had been sent from Russia to the party, the income from subscriptions during the same period being approximately £7,500".

The dependence of the Communist Party on Russian funds over many years is clearly established. The evidence for the initial years of the party's existence is cited at some length in chapter 13 of my *Revolutionary Movement in Britain, 1900-1921* (London, 1965).

Yours sincerely,
WALTER KENDALL,
52 Palmerston Road,
Wimbledon, SW19,
November 14.

Winged chariot

From Dr Stephen Hall

Sir, I was today reminded that there exists a unit of time so small that the events it separates appear, to all but the victim, to occur simultaneously. I refer to the interval between the act of closing one's lips on the first forkful of Sunday lunch and the ring of the telephone.

I have, Sir, the honour to remain your obedient servant,
STEPHEN HALL,
21 Culverden Park,
Tunbridge Wells, Kent,
November 13.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE

YORK HOUSE
November 21: The Duke of Kent, Chairman of the National Electronics Council, took the Chair at the Symposium "Electronics and Information Technology" which was held at International Computers Limited, Manchester today.

The Royal Highness, aided by Sir Richard Buckley, travelled in an aircraft of 32 Squadron, Royal Air Force.

Uckfield, Sussex.
Mr W. P. Watson and Miss H. Fraser
The engagement is announced between William, elder son of Mr and Mrs Patrick Watson of Ashstead, Surrey, and Helena, younger daughter of Professor Peter Fraser, of The Priory, Marshfield, Dorset, and Mrs Brenda Fraser of Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire.

D. G. B. G.
A reception Club.

day, December 14, at noon. chairman of the group, Mr. H. V. Corwin, replied.

Science report

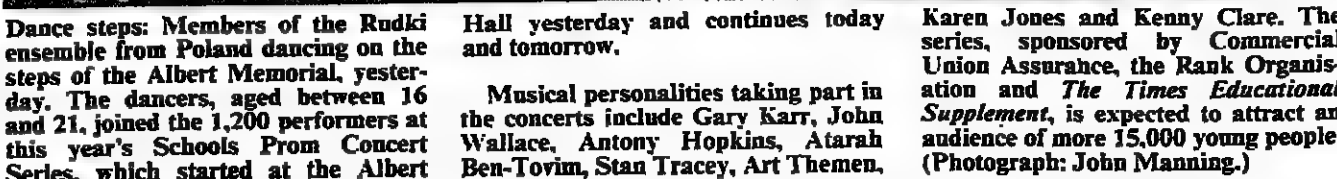
Getting to the root of food production

If that sounds like a tall order, Dr Cooke has some production above ground are pests, diseases and weeds. from exude

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Luncheons

Science report

ing to the root of food production

The main constraints on production above ground are pests, diseases and weeds.

Birthdays today

Mr Jon Cleary, 66; the Hon Sir Humphrey Gibbs, 81; Mr Terry Gilliam, 43; Sir Peter Hall, 53; Sir

will value it you priority service.

(S)

Park Tower


age, London SW17 RN.
1970 and ask for the Duty Manager.

MR IVAN ALBRIGHT
Idiosyncratic American painter

PROFESSOR JEAN SEZNEC

Department of Romance Languages and Literature, of which he became Chairman in 1949. In the following year he was appointed to succeed Gustave Rudler at Oxford. During his

He demonstrated that the ruminant had no dietary requirement for B vitamins since they could be synthesised by the rumen microbial flora. This led



...that ICI will ...
...hundred CAES ...
...Alan Rowse, the ...
...divisional manager, ...
...CAES will bring ICI

local area
can access to
the river to
case of several
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12.

'Turbocharger' puts speed into gas

At long last CAFS. After 14 years of development and four of low-key marketing, ICL is putting its Content Addressable File Store into "fast" counts in the mainframe industry as mass production.

Despite the slow pace so far - ICL executives now admit that CAFS should have been developed more urgently - the product still emerges as a truly innovative means of extracting information quickly from a large computer database.

Some eyebrows were raised in the industry when Computing named CAFS as Britain's most significant product of the past decade in its 10th anniversary issue last February, because ICL had sold only a dozen machines three years after launching its first commercial version.

But the magazine's panel of experts voted for CAFS on the basis of its immense promise for the future, and ICL's announcement last week that CAFS will be a standard feature of its 2900 series mainframe computers is the first big step toward fulfilling that promise.

It means, according to Hamish Carmichael, the product manager, that ICL will sell several hundred CAFS within a year. Alan Russell, the company's UK divisional manager, says that CAFS will bring ICL a "substantial" increase in mainframe sales. If so it will be worth many tens of millions of pounds a year.

THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

Peter Davidson, mainframe business manager, calls CAFS the turbo-charger for the 2900 series. Field trials have shown that it boosts overall system performance by 30 per cent for a typical mixed workload.

For users who have to do a lot of file searching, the improvement can be much more dramatic. Mr Davidson quotes the example of North Thames Gas, whose computer processed inquiries between six and 60 times faster after CAFS was fitted. Average response times fell from 2½ minutes to 4½ seconds.

CAFS is a hardware-based searching engine, which imposes little additional processing load on its host computer - in contrast to all the alternative software-based systems which require enormous computer power to work as fast.

The speed is achieved by working in parallel. Data coming off the storage discs are split into 16 channels and each stream is searched simultaneously according to its own criteria.

The current model, CAFS-ISP (for Information Search Processing), searches at a rate of one megabyte per second (a limit set by ICL's standard disc

drives rather than CAFS itself). That is equivalent to moving along a library shelf at one mile per hour, reading every word in every book and noting down anything that matches what you are looking for.

CAFS was inspired originally by British Telecom's requirement to computerize directory inquiries and it performed that application well in local trials. But BT decided early this year to spend £32m on an established American system for its national directory inquiry service, rather than waiting a little longer for ICL to produce the right version of CAFS.

Although the decision was presumably correct according to BT's short-term commercial criteria, it was crazy in terms of national industrial policy. However, ICL officials have stopped lamenting BT's decision, now that they belatedly appreciate the all-round commercial importance of CAFS.

The original commercial version, CAFS 800, cost several hundred thousand pounds in September 1979 and was a cabinet-sized computer in its own right. Not surprisingly, only nine were sold.

The current CAFS-ISP consists of a few circuit boards that can be built into an existing 2900 series computer for £35,000. Size and price will, no doubt, continue to tumble, and it should not be too many years before CAFS is reduced to a single chip for microcomputer.

Software comes in from the cold

By Maggie McLening

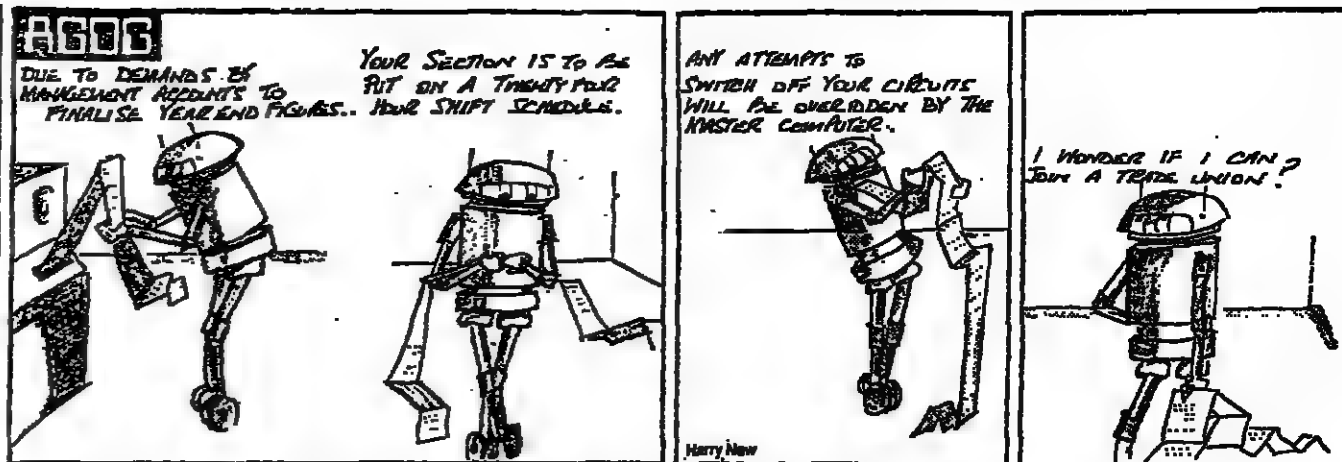
Thousands of computing professionals and end-users converged on Olympia last week for the annual Compex exhibition: the teddy bears' picnic of the computer industry. Computer games were generally less in evidence this year, perhaps a reflection of the industry's growing maturity, but Acorn Computers had a steady stream of youthful visitors anxious to try out the BBC Micro and its sibling Electron.

Software came in from the cold, having been relegated to a marquee in the car park at the previous Compex, and the 150 stands in the Software Village grappled with the problem of exhibiting an invisible product.

Most plumped for informal hands-on demonstrations, with systems software house Micro Focus carrying informality to the limit by inviting visitors to sit on an authentic-looking fairground carousel to try out the Personal Cobol package.

British Micro unveiled a graphics input device that could sweep the home market. Grafpad can be used with the BBC machine, Sinclair Spectrum or Commodore 64 to create two-dimensional drawings, and priced at £125 is considerably cheaper than its nearest rivals.

Another alternative to the keyboard, the mouse, appeared to be losing its novelty and



Nicola's talking machine friend

by Diana Patt

Ten-year-old Nicola Murray is a quadruplegic spastic with a severe speech impediment which makes normal conversation difficult.

Against all odds, Nicola is a bright child and a cheerful one and now, with the aid of a voice recognition machine (a computer synthesizer), she can communicate fully for the first time with people other than her family.

Her father, John Murray, of Sale, Cheshire, started experimenting with computers to add a new dimension to his handicapped daughter's life.

The computer synthesizer John Murray chose - the only one suitable for the purpose - is a Votan machine made by a Cambridgeshire firm. This machine picks up the strangled sounds made by the child and "translates" them into messages.

For example, the sound "hung" which Nicola can make emerges in her father's voice: "I am hungry. Please can I have something to eat". The sound creates a voice pattern which goes into the memory of the computer and is recognized by it.

Earlier computer synthesizers reproduced phonetics and robotic type of speech, whereas Votan works on an audio-recorded principle and the speech pattern is normal.

The Votan is used in conjunction with an IBM or similar computer with sufficient storage for the vocabulary needed. This computer would cost between £5,000 and £6,000, but can be used for other tasks. The Votan would cost about £4,000.

John Murray, an airline captain, says: "I have great aspirations for the machine and not only for my daughter. It

would be a tremendous asset to blind people searching for information.

He has developed a programme enabling up to a thousand messages to be processed through the Votan synthesizer and says: "My ideas for this are not for Nicola now so much as for her future when she will need to be as independent as possible. At present all who are involved with her are trained to understand her. She goes to a special handicap school, the Pictor School in Sale."

"Her five-year-old sister, Julie Anne, communicates better with her than anybody else. When Nicola is older, she will be able to make telephone calls using the machine and this will enlarge her social life."

The family are pioneering the project on their own and John Murray feels there is a limit to the extent he as an amateur can

successfully programme the machine.

"I know how many hours I have spent programming, but it really needs professionals to take it up so that people skilled in writing software programming can take the project a stage further. The commercial possibilities for others could be tremendous as a result of the work done for the handicapped."

John Murray emphasized that the technology is still in its infancy and that the machine is not transportable and can only be used in a permanent setting such as home or office. "This is the position at present", he says. "But who knows how it will develop in another 10 or 20 years?"

● A film showing how Nicola "talks" through her machine can be seen on TV's Real World programme on ITV on Monday, November 28 at 7 pm.

British launch for the new Hero

In what amounts to a major re-launch of the American company, Motorola Data Sciences introduced a new networking micro-computer, which it hopes will put the company in the public eye, writes Geoffrey Ellis.

Robert Amman, head of MDS Systems Division, speaking in New York at the launch of the Hero personal computer, said he is targeting his attack mainly on the IBM 3270 network market.

Hero, he claims, can fill many needs of the automated office as an individual machine, as a small office cluster and by linking with the MDS Super 21 Communications Processor, create local area networks and provide access to mainframes allowing the user to withdraw data, process or amend it, and return it to the mainframe.



Robert Amman

Networked, it is able to run ten programs concurrently, and with the screen window facility can display several programs and a scratch pad simultaneously. When it is used with the Super 21, it can connect directly to IBM 3270 SNA or IBM 3775 remote job entry networks.

The Hero, a 16-bit desktop micro, is based on the 80186 chip, and in its basic form, comes with 256K of RAM, which, with a neat modular expansion, can grow to a healthy 1024 K. It is a standard three unit machine: a slimline keyboard, with ten programmable function keys, a lightweight monitor, and the central processor unit, all designed for modular storage and memory expansion.

With the European launch planned for later this week, the product should be available both in Britain and in the USA by early next year.

Speakers from three of the world's top telecommunications

administrations have agreed to give keynote addresses at ICC 84, the seventh international conference on computer communications. They are Sir George Jefferson, chairman of British Telecom, Dr Yasusada Kitahara, executive vice-president of Japan's Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corporation, and John Segall, vice-president planning of American Telephone & Telegraph.

ICC is held every two years in different locations and draws about 1,500 specialists from all over the world. Last year it was in London, but in 1984 it will be in Sydney, Australia, from October 30 to November 2. It will be hosted by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) and Telecom Australia.

The organizers say they have already been offered nearly 300 papers from 19 countries. Teletap, a terminal which allows handwriting to be entered direct to computer systems, is now being marketed by BCU Computers (GB), a recently formed British company which specializes in full-scale computers.

Described as the natural man-machine interface, Teletap consists of a pad measuring 13 by 11 inches, a screen of 40 characters, and an electronic pen. It allows direct handwritten input from work areas such as the office desk or factory floor, and is said to recognize all alphanumeric and many special characters. Teletap is available for under £2,000.

UK Events

Northern Computer Fair, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 24-26, BBC Micro User Show, Westminster Exhibition Centre, December 9-11, Office Automation - the Challenge to the DP Manager, Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, W.1., December 15, Your Computer Christmas Fair, Wembley Conference Centre, December 15-18, Which Computer? Show, NEC, Birmingham, January 17-20, Northern Home Entertainment, Excelsior Hotel, Manchester Airport, January 19-22, Acorn Education Exhibition, Central Hall, Westminster, January 25-27.

Overseas Events

Gulf Computer Exhibition, Dubai, November 21-24, Computer Indonesia, Jakarta, November 22-25, Computer Dealers Exhibition, November 28-December 2.

Compiled by Personal Computer News

THE BRITISH COMPUTER SOCIETY

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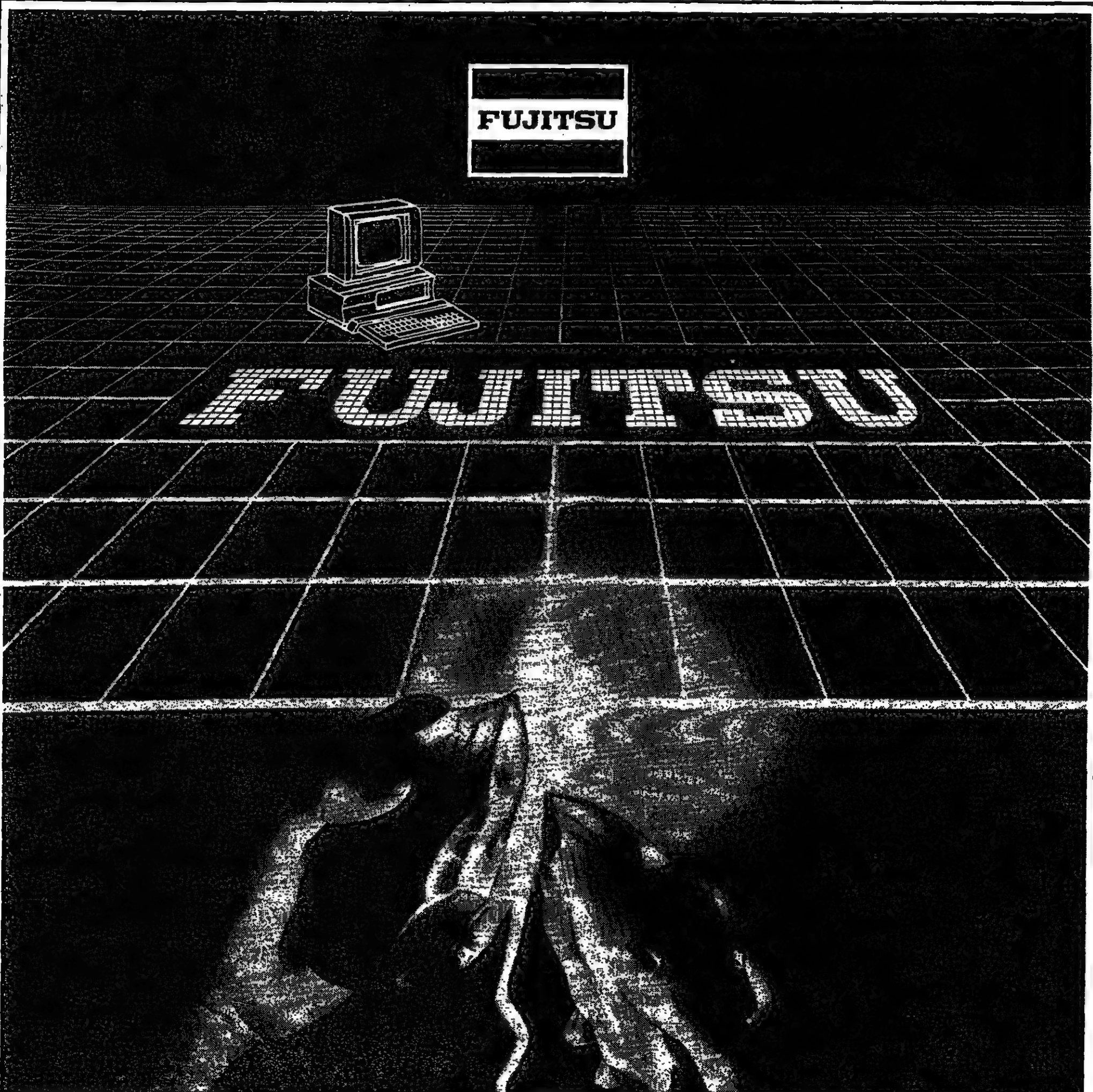
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For the first time this highly successful tutorial has been extended to two days. The subject will be explained in plain English from a management perspective. Existing users will pass on the benefit of their field experience.

The Speakers include:- Alex d'Agapeyeff, Mike Barrett, Max Bramer, Hermann Hauser, Robert Kowalski, Bruce Macdonald, Stuart Moralee, Mark Rogers, Peter Sell.

Places are limited to 70 to ensure good opportunities for interactive discussion. For further details and registration form contact:-

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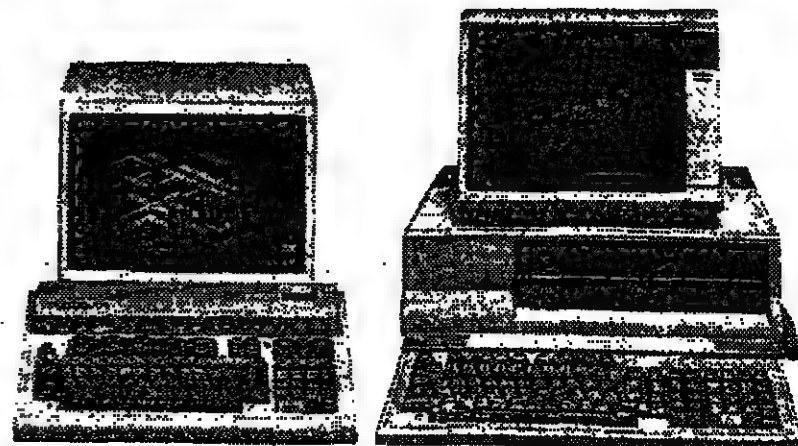
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Eighth competition prize winners

A prize for the two Andrews

Two boys, aged 12 and 15, are the winners of The Times Classroom Computer eighth competition. They are Andrew Hartley of Abington High School, Wigan, Greater Manchester, and Andrew Hughes of Eltham College, Mottingham, London SE9.

The winning decision was made by a tie-break question.

The answers were 1) A; 2) C; 3) B; 4) C; 5) A.

The winners will both receive an Atari 600XL computer for their schools, and a personal gift of The Times Atlas of World History.

The eight runners-up are:

Andrew Hughes, 15, uses his father's computer. "He has a Trueman S 100. My father is interested in micro electronics, and he designed computers as a hobby. I was interested too, and we talked about it. I took it up for a bit at school, but in the fifth year we have to make a choice between physics and computers and I chose physics." Andrew hopes to make a career in the RAF.

Chris Jones, South Warwickshire College of Further Education, Stratford-on-Avon; Robert Moore, Hethersett High School, Norwich; Rupert Curwen, Park High School, Stanmore, Middlesex; Mark Langrish, High Storr School, High Storr, Sheffield; David Gough-Cooper, Dunscore Primary School, Dunscore, Dumfries, Scotland; Julian Foad, Farnham Common Middle School, Farnham Common, Bucks; Myfanwy School, Monmouth School for Girls, Monmouth, Gwent; Michael Borchers, Northfield Manor School, Birmingham. Each will receive a Times Atlas.



Andrew Hartley is not yet on a computer course, because he is 12, and they don't start them until they are 13. He has a computer at home, which belongs to his family, and has been "playing around with it for the past four months". He has been playing games on it, and has done one program for a friend's firm, a simple one for logging orders which come in. He would like to take up working with computers, but it depends on whether he is among the 12 top maths

students in his year. John Hornsby, who is in charge of computer studies at Abington High School, points out that this is the second computer the school has won in The Times competition. The school's first computer was bought as a teacher aid about 18 months ago - he tries to give everyone a "hands-on" experience, but it is only when pupils reach third year that they get the opportunity to work with them. The school now has five computers.

THE TIMES

Classroom computer competition

Here is the eleventh of our 12 weekly Classroom Computer competitions for young people up to 18 years old. There are two age groups - up to 15 and 15 to 18 inclusive. Entries are individual efforts but because we are keen that schools should become involved, the main prize - two Atari 600XL computers a week, one for each age group - will be presented to the school of the winner's choice. In addition, 10 copies of The Times Atlas of World History, five in each age group, will be awarded each week to individual entrants, including the winners of the school computers.

The competition is simple to enter. Cut out the entry form each week and collect the entry tokens from the back page of The Times (you will find it at the foot of The Times Information Service) on the five following publication days - Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday - and stick them on the form. Those who entered last week should be sure that

entries are posted to arrive by first post Friday. Because we were not able to print our normal number of copies of The Times on Saturday, there will be no requirement to provide a coupon for Day 5.

There are five questions on computers to answer with a different theme

each week. These will not require the use of a computer but may require a certain amount of research. There is a tie-breaking question to answer which will test the ingenuity and imagination of contestants and enable the panel of judges to decide the winners. Every week is a new contest, so missing one week will not spoil your chances.

● The Times Atlas of World History has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.

● The Atari 600XL computer has a 16k RAM memory, expandable to 64k with a memory module, 24k ROM and software compatibility with other Atari home computers.



The Prizes

TIMES COMPETITION No 11

History 2

Study the 5 questions below carefully and select your answer from the choices given. In each case write only the appropriate code letter into the answer box. Remember to complete the tie-breaker and all other parts of this entry form in accordance with the rules - and to attach 5 entry symbols.

Closing date for entries - 1st post Friday, December 2.

- 1 Ada Lovelace was:
A the world's first programmer
B inventor of the FORTRAN language
C a film star
- 2 Chuck Peddle helped develop the:
A Apple II
B PET
C Atari 400
- 3 Napier developed:
A BASIC
B logarithms
C binary arithmetic
- 4 Turing:
A showed that logical machines could do arithmetic
B developed ASCII
C invented the Winchester disc
- 5 Shannon invented:
A the bit
B the transistor
C the dot matrix printer

FULL NAME _____ AGE _____
SCHOOL/COLLEGE _____
SCHOOL/COLLEGE ADDRESS _____

SCHOOL TELEPHONE _____
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SEND TO:
Times Computer Competition No. 11, PO Box 99,
Sudbury, Suffolk.

COMPUTER COMPETITION WEEK ELEVEN DAY 11	DAY 2	DAY 3
	DAY 4	DAY 5
	DAY 6	

Judging

1. The prizes will be divided and awarded equally between the two age groups - up to 15 years and 15-18 years as at date of entry.
2. Those entries with all factual questions answered correctly will be judged first. The entry which in the opinion of the judges gives the most apt and imaginative answer to the tie-breaker question will win a Computer for the School or College nominated, and a personal prize of an Atlas.
3. Other entries with all correct answers and judged to have submitted the next best answers to the tie-breaker will win a personal prize of an Atlas.
4. Those entries with less than all correct answers will be judged in

order, in the event that not enough all-correct entries qualify.

Rules

1. All entries must be made via the official entry form as printed in The Times. No photocopies will be accepted. Several entries from the same school may be posted together.
2. Each individual entry must be accompanied by the required number of computer symbols as printed in The Times relevant to that week's competition.
3. All entries must be made clearly in ink. Incomplete, illegible, spilt or late entries will be rejected as will those without a nomination.

4. You must be under 19 years of age and be a full-time student of the school or college nominated at the time of entry.
5. Names of all winners will be published in The Times not later than 2 weeks after closing date. All entries become the sole property and copyright of The Times. Prizes will be despatched to the School.
6. No individual may win more than once in any one weekly competition.
7. Proof of posting is not acceptable as proof of entry.
8. The decision of the panel of Judges appointed by the Editor is final on all matters connected with the competition. No correspondence at any stage of the competition will be entered into.
9. Employees and their families of Times Newspapers Ltd, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of this competition are not eligible.
10. All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions form part.

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Command & Control

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SOFTWARE SCIENCES LIMITED

Compec

Continued from page 15

Encotel Systems had Televideo's Supermouse on special offer at £99. The Supermouse was making its UK debut, together with Televideo's first portable micro: one of the first 8-bit portables to be used for networking.

Several other machines were also making their first public appearance at Compec. Digital Equipment revealed the Micro-Vax, a micro with the power of a 32-bit "supermini", and promised a VAX on a chip by the end of the year.

Aston Technology's Crystal 68000 was also on show, running under its five alternative operating systems. These include the almost obligatory Unix, Digital Research's CP/M, MP/SL's BOS and the increasingly popular Pick. Backed by Birmingham City Council, Aston University and Lloyds Bank, Aston Technology has already signed contracts with dealers worth more than £1 million, and is delivering Crystal systems worth £100,000 this month.

For those who prefer to carry their computer around with them, Ministry of Defence supplier Husky Computers was showing a machine claimed to be the "world's toughest, smallest, large memory portable". Priced at £997 for 80Kbytes of memory, the Husky Hunter is compatible with CP/M and can run standard commercial software.

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Isambard Kingdom Brunel was the son of a French engineer.

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Akroyd and Warburg lead the City revolution

It was fortuitous that the Stock Exchange Council decided to examine Mercury Securities' plans to acquire 29.9 per cent of the number two stockbroker Akroyd & Smithers with a fine tooth-comb. That delayed the announcement of terms until yesterday, the eve of the full-house House of Commons debate on the bill to exempt the Stock Exchange from the restrictive practices law.

It confirms a remarkable feature of the deal cooked up between the Exchange and the Government. Since then, the value of leading Stock Exchange firms has soared far above their valuation in the old protected atmosphere as outsiders queue to take part in the complete restructuring of the financial services industry that is already well in train.

The Akroyd deal is quite complex. Mercury will be paying £21m in cash for new shares plus another £21m in convertible loan stock which will entitle Akroyd to 8 per cent of Mercury Securities. The deal almost doubles Akroyd's net worth to £83m showing that it is geared to expand dealing.

Effectively Akroyd shares at £6 against 470p only a couple of weeks ago. As expected, profits for the year to September have fallen from £24m to £16m, so Mercury is paying almost 12 times earnings. Two years ago profits were just £6m.

Only a fortnight ago Citicorp paid £20m, or 15.5 times the average of three years' earnings for its stake in the broking firm Vickers de Costa.

The deals are different. Citicorp bought the whole of Vickers apart from its London brokerage and has an option to buy the rest of that if Stock Exchange rules permit. The Mercury deal, to be done in two stages (with the cash coming second) is geared to forging an international partnership between Akroyd and Mer-

cury's S. G. Warburg, which already has a big dealing business in Euronext.

But both deals are specifically geared to laying the foundations to exploit the restructuring in London's financial arena and the boom in international securities trading between London, New York and the Far East. Vickers has particular expertise in Japanese shares. Akroyd has a specialist broker/dealer business on Wall Street.

Now Warburg and Akroyd will merge their American operations with Warburg taking a half share in Akroyd's expanded American operation.

This opens the door to a potential link with a big American investment house and makes more likely the establishment of a joint international dealer subsidiary being formed in London. The Stock Exchange has already announced that these dealerships can begin operating next March.

The joint chairmen of Akroyd, Mr Brian Peppiatt and Mr Timothy Jones, are joining the Mercury board and two Mercury directors will join Akroyd, when the new rules of the Stock Exchange are introduced. Within the Euronext market, worth \$50 billion in new issues so far this year, Warburg is dominant in the primary market and Akroyd's is a force in the secondary sector. Certainly, pulling that business into the confines of the Stock Exchange trading floor appeals to the Stock Exchange Council.

A stake in Akroyd enhances Warburg's placing power for both bonds and equities, which will not go unnoticed among its corporate clients. These now include the Government. Warburg is advising on next year's massive British Telecom privatization. Ironically, it was the need to avoid upsets during the privatization programme that helped persuade the Government to do its deal with the Stock Exchange in the first place.

Private roads cul-de-sac

Privatization is the best way of dealing with the alleged shortfall in public investment, according to Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, in last week's debate on economic recovery organized by *The Times* and Coopers & Lybrand.

But the only case where private financing of national projects has been explored in detail, in road building, the result seems to be a non-starter.

Unless Whitehall thinking is forced dramatically off its present direction by a political decision, the prospect of large-scale private financing of roadbuilding in Britain seems to have been put off indefinitely.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, is expected to deliver his final verdict on the subject by the end of the year. He might still give the go-ahead for a pilot scheme to test some of the bolder claims about private financing. But even that is looking increasingly unlikely.

This is bad news for Tarmac, which originated the idea and for Charterhouse Japhet, the merchant bank employed by the transport department to report on the feasibility of City finance for roadbuilding. Charterhouse has been thinking in terms of the City providing £100m to

£200m on top of the Government's £600m annual budget for roads. This support operation would have been administered through a national road fund to which contractors would tender for individual projects. As in the original scheme put forward by Tarmac, National Westminster Bank and Saturn Management to build the Black Country Route in the West Midlands, investors would get their return via a shadow toll - a royalty paid by the Government, based on use of the road.

But the economic effect of this, the Treasury has argued, is little different from the public sector financing roadbuilding in the usual way. This would be the case whether or not the Government guaranteed the funds, as the private builders would like they cannot actually own the road. Since the private sector finds it more expensive to borrow than the Government, it would ultimately cost more, even though it would push government spending into the future.

The only argument that the private road lobby has so far come up with to counter this is that private finance means more roads sooner and that the disciplines of private financing will mean greater efficiency. This, however, has failed to impress the Treasury.

Mirror group urged to sell Scots papers separately

By Michael Prest

Reed International yesterday ran into further opposition to its plans to sell Mirror Group Newspapers (MGN) as one unit when employers and managers at the *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail*, the group's Scottish titles, they will launch a campaign today to persuade the company to let Scottish institutions buy the two papers.

But union representatives at the *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail*, embracing more than 800 of the workforce of 1,000, failed in a two-and-a-half hour meeting yesterday to persuade Sir Alex Jarratt, chairman of Reed, to allow a separate sale of the newspapers.

Mr Harry Templeton, deputy leader of the union side said that Sir Alex had declined to provide the financial information necessary for potential Scottish investors to judge the potential of the two newspapers as a separate company.

The controversial plan to float off MGN from Reed was announced in October. MGN's six titles include the *Daily Mirror*, the *Sunday Mirror*, the *Sunday People*, and *Sunday Life*, as well as the Scottish publications.

The group also holds 7.8 per cent of Reuters, itself a big attraction because of the long awaited floatation which could



Jarratt (left) and Thornton: firm line

value the company at £1,000m. In the last financial year, MGN made pretax profits of £8.1m on a turnover of £25m. Reed as a whole made pretax profits of £39.2m on a turnover of £719m for the half year to October. Reed has long felt that MGN does not earn sufficient return, and according to City calculations it could sell MGN for £100m.

But the Scottish employees argue that the *Daily Record*, Scotland's biggest selling daily newspaper with a circulation of 743,000 and the *Sunday Mail*, circulation 802,000, are the most profitable part of MGN.

pointless to provide financial information because he had no intention of selling separate parts of the company.

While the sale is an important change of direction for Reed, which has just emerged from a long struggle to restore its paper making activities to profitability, it has provoked alarm within the Labour Party and trade union movement because the *Daily Mirror* is the only Fleet Street daily to have consistently supported the Labour Party.

Mr Templeton said one reason for seeking a separate sale of the Scottish titles was to preserve their independence. "We reckon that would give us a better chance of fighting off a predator," he said.

The workers believe that the sale of MGN will have to be completed by March. Assessors have already inspected the Glasgow offices of the *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail*.

MGN, however, has already turned down a request for a management buyout in which the National Union of Journalists was involved. Nevertheless, the Scottish workers hope that their campaign, which will be discussed at a mass meeting in Glasgow today, will put pressure on MGN by unsettling the share price. Reed International's shares fell 2p

OECD 'doubts' on Lawson

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson's optimism on the likely growth of the British economy next year is not shared by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development whose forecasts due next month have been based on a pessimistic view.

The OECD is said to be predicting 2 per cent growth in 1984 and the first half of 1985 after 2.5 per cent this year. This compares with the Treasury forecast last week that the economy would expand by 3 per cent this year and next.

which is rather more than most outside economists expect.

The OECD, whose forecasts are prepared in consultation with national governments, has apparently become more hopeful about Britain's growth rate in 1983 than it was in the summer. Then it was predicting an increase in national output of 1.75 per cent. But it has revised downwards its forecast for 1984, from 2.25 to 2 per cent, when the British Government has been adjusting its own predictions upwards.

An OECD spokesman said last night that the forecasts were still in the process of revision. He would not comment on the accuracy of the figures quoted.

The performance of the Western industrial nations as a group has been better than expected this year, the draft OECD report suggests, with growth of 2.3 per cent against 2 per cent predicted in July. The American, Japanese, German and British economies are all expanding more rapidly than then seemed likely.

Laundry stake for developer

By Jonathan Clare

Mr Boris "Bobby" Marmor, the controversial entrepreneur who cut a dash in the heady property market of the early 1970s, emerged yesterday as the owner of a half share in a near 30 per cent stake in the public quoted Wolverhampton Steam Laundry.

Mr Marmor and Mr Cecil Rosen, said to be involved in property development, will own 29.14 per cent of the laundry equally. General & Overseas Trust, acting on their behalf, has contracted to buy 381,500 shares from Oyston Estate Agency.

The agency is controlled by Mr Owen Oyston, a Blackpool builder and developer, who also has a big stake in Red Rose Radio, the new commercial station for Preston, Lancashire.

The news of the joint stake sent Wolverhampton Steam Laundry's shares up from 54p to 90p, increasing the value of Marmor-Rosen investment by £100,000 to more than £300,000 almost instantly.

Mr Marmor once controlled Scotia Investments before leaving to concentrate on Westmoreland Properties where he was chairman.

None of Wolverhampton Steam Laundry's directors was available yesterday and there is no indication whether the two want a seat on the board or intend to bid. Wolverhampton Steam Laundry has a long history but is currently controlled by Mr Bill Hershman and Mr J. A. Tongue who own about 35 per cent of the shares.

The former chairman, Mr John Nash, of Nash Industries and the Reliant car group, resigned two years ago after shareholders voted Mr Hershman, now chairman, and Mr Tongue on to the board against his advice.

Spending boom lifts Comet by 165%

By Andrew Cornelius

Comet Group, the cut-price electrical retailer, benefited from the surge consumer spending over the past year to produce record pretax profits of £19.5m for the 12 months to August 28.

The 165 per cent rise in profits compared with the previous year was achieved on sales which grew by 32 per cent to £323m. Demand in the first half of the year was helped by the easing of hire purchase controls last year, but sales of colour television sets and video recorders remained steady.

The growth pattern has continued into the first three months of the current financial year, but a cautious statement on prospects from Mr Michael Hollingbery, chairman, was enough to send down the share price by 1p to 320p on news of the results.

He said that although the group's cash position remains strong, with a net balance of £22m, trading margins have been shaved by higher costs and tougher price negotiating by suppliers.

Shareholders who have remained with the group during the recent years of dramatic growth are rewarded by a one-for-one scrip issue to mark Comet's 50th anniversary.

The board has also recommended an increased final dividend of 3.7p, making a total of 5.7p net for the year, against 4.4p last year.

Comet is opening three more stores before Christmas, bringing the total to 169 stores throughout the country, which take 10 per cent of the market for electrical goods. The continuing relocation away from high street sites to larger units with car parking will help the group's growth and put pressure on Currys, its main rival.



Michael Hollingbery: caution pushes share price down

The expansion of photographic equipment sales and the home improvement division should also aid growth. Six stores have been converted to the new Jupiter Home Mart format, which has proved successful in breaking into the top end of the do-it-yourself market. A further six stores are planned before the spring.

In addition nine experimental First Avenue fitted kitchen shops have been opened in Scotland supplied by Comet's Ideal Timber factory in Clydebank. Plans to enter the business computer market have been shelved for the time being.

Mr Hollingbery said that the non-electrical divisions will make an increasing contribution to growth in the future years. He was confident that retail demand would remain strong this year as long as real earnings continue to stay ahead of inflation.

London's new futures market in crude oil opened yesterday with 224,000 barrels being traded - the equivalent of about one-third of Britain's daily output. The day's business was worth \$6.34m.

WALL STREET

'Ma Bell' dominates

New York (Reuters). - Trading in the stripped-down American Telephone and Telegraph and its seven regional telephone companies dominated activity on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday as prices moved higher. The Dow Jones Industrial average rose by 8.23 to 1259.25 in early trading.

Mr Larry Wachtel of Prudential-Bache Securities said the opening prices of the new telephone companies were below expectations, particularly those of Nynex Corp and Bell Atlantic. He said: "Both appear to be undervalued."

The original AT&T was increased at 62½, while the new AT&T (when issued), minus seven regional companies, opened at 19 and later dipped to 18½.

The dollar continued its surge against the rest of the world's currencies yesterday, as foreign exchange dealers seemed sure that US interest rates would be forced higher. Sterling, down two cents last week, dropped another 70 points yesterday to \$1.4640.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Option for Rothschild consortium

A three-man consortium, which includes Mr Jacob Rothschild, has been given the option to buy a 14.99 per cent stake in Trust Securities Holdings, the property group which this year made an unsuccessful £109m bid for the Percy Bilton group.

The other members of the consortium are Mr Stuart Lipton, who yesterday announced his resignation as a director of Greycoat City Offices, and Mr Elliott Bernard, a senior partner of Michael Laurie & Partners, the West End estate agent.

● **ME Electric Group** has announced a rise of 36 per cent in pre-tax profits from £5.6m to £7.6m for the half year to the end of September.

● **Investors' Notebook**, page 20

Initial Services, the cleaning group, raised pretax profits for the six months to the end of September by 10.6 per cent to £13.6m. *Investor's Notebook*, page 20

● **Hambros** said that its operating profits for the first half of the year were above those of the same period last year. The interim dividend was unchanged. *Investor's Notebook*, page 20

● **Industrie Zamsel**, Europe's largest maker of domestic electrical appliances, will lose between £40 billion lire (£58m) and £50 billion lire this year, its chairman said in Italy. But he added that a recovery plan was being implemented.

● **A Group of West German banks** has agreed to grant Wübb, one of the troubled construction equipment groups with which Babcock International of Britain is involved, a DM 3m (£750,000) credit staying off the immediate threat of bankruptcy.

British skills to help Japan search for oil

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Howard Doris, the Scottish-based offshore construction company, has signed a seven-year agreement to export its technical expertise to Japan.

The deal with the Toa Harbor Works company of Tokyo should ensure British engineering participation in the exploitation of oil fields in the Beaufort Sea off Alaska.

Initially, the project involves the placing of concrete and steel gravity structures in the Beaufort Sea to form the outer skirt of concrete and gravel islands through which oil wells will be drilled.

In the longer term, Doris, operating from its Glasgow Yard on the Clyde will be involved with the Japanese in marketing their products to the major multinational oil companies with interests in the Arctic.

Mr Jack Bruce, Doris business development manager, said yesterday: "Recently our own state-controlled shipbuilding industry has turned to Japan for help, yet here we are in exactly the reverse situation."

With the completion of its contract for Phillips for the Maureen oil field in the North Sea, Doris has recently demonstrated the success of its method of manufacturing the decks of offshore platforms on land and mating them with subsea structures. Now it hopes to sell the concept to other oil companies.

Mr Albert Granville, Doris chairman and managing director, called on other industries to adopt new practices. He attacked government support for the older ailing industries such as British Shipbuilders and other nationalized sectors.

EEC fears end to the three-year deal on import restraint

US threat to pact on steel

From Bailey Morris, Washington

European Community officials fear that a three-year deal on steel imports from the US may fall apart because of new efforts by American companies to negotiate even greater restraints on imports.

Mr David Roderick, chairman of US Steel, has said that it was only a matter of time before his industry filed a global import release suit under section 201 of US trade laws which would effect imports not only from the Third World, but Europe as well.

The intention of the suit, which would be joined by Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Inland Steel Corporation and others, would be to limit sharply imports of basic and

carbon steel to about 15 per cent of the US market, down substantially from the present 20 per cent level.

The threat of new US trade suits and restrictive legislation comes as the Community attempts to establish a universal emergency price measure to stabilize its own depressed market.

Community officials have raised their concerns with the Reagan Administration over the threat by US Steel Corporation and others to file a new trade suit.

The filing of one of more suits by US companies would violate an understanding of the steel restraint agreement negotiated last year which said no

new import relief cases would be brought for the duration of the three-year pact which expires on December 2, 1985.

European imports, under the three-year agreement with the Community, are at present restricted to an average of 5.46 per cent of the US market for 10 different categories of carbon and basic steel.

The average encompasses a wide range from about 2.2 per cent of the US market for tinplate products up to 21.85 per cent for sheet products.

American steelmakers claimed that the domestic industry continued to suffer severe injury from unfairly-priced imports which should be curtailed with the establishment

of mandatory quotas for each country.

The US industry, in addition to backing a new trade suit, has also supported proposed new legislation submitted in the waning days of Congress to place additional restraints on steel imports.

Mr Roderick said last week that even though the Reagan Administration can be expected to oppose new restraints, the domestic industry would be in a strong position in an election year when unemployment was still high.

Community officials said concern in Europe was so strong that steel would be a priority at the high-level talks with the US in Brussels, on December 8

New £500m tap stock

The Government has again used the firmness of the gilt-edged market to boost its coffers. Yesterday, it announced a new short "tap" of £500m of Exchange, 2½ per cent, 1986, at a minimum tender price of £84.50.

This latest cash-raising exercise failed to dampen the rest of the gilt market, which held on to the majority of gains, extending to 50p in places.

But the equity market remained undecided over the course of the economy.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 718.5 down 2.6
FT Gilt: 83.25 down 0.10
FT All Share: 451.95 down 0.23
Bargains: 20.604
Bottomline USM Leaders: Index 94.95 down 0.1
New York: Dow Jones: Average: (latest) 1259.25 up 8.23
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones: Index 9,409.78 up 21.95
Hongkong: Hang Seng: Index 837.18 down 29.31
Amsterdam: 148.6 up 0.2
Sydney: AO Index: 718.1 up 3.2
Frankfurt Commerzbank: Index 999.5 down 9.8
Brussels: General Index: 126.38 down 0.53
Paris: CAC Index: 144.8 unchanged
Zurich: SKA General: 294.9 down 0.2

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling: \$1.4640 down 60pts
Index: 83.6 unchanged
DM: 3.96 down 0.0125
FF: 12.0375 down 0.0675
Yen: 344.75 down 2.25
Dollar: Index 128.8 up 0.1
DM: 2.7080

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling: \$1.4680
Dollar: DM 2.6980
INTERNATIONAL
ECU: 5.70122
SDR: 7.09926

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9-8½
3 month interbank 9¼-9½
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9¼-9½
3 month DM 6½-6¾
3 month FF 13¼-13
US rates:
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9½
Treasury long bond 10¼-10½
ECB Fixed Rate Sterling:
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for interest period October 5 to November 1, 1983 inclusive: 9.393 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$374.75pm \$374.25
close \$374.50 (£255.25)
New York (close): \$375.25
Kruggerand (per coin): \$385.50-386.50 (£262.50-263.25)
Sovereigns (new): \$87.75-88.75 (£59.75-60.50)
*Excludes VAT

SKF

Interim statement

SKF Group sales for the first nine months of 1983 rose 14% to 11,932 million Swedish kronor (10,505). Profit before exchange differences was 383 million kronor (502).

	Jan/Sept 1983	Jan/Sept 1982
Sales (MSkr)	11,932	10,505
Operating income before depreciation (MSkr)	1,015	1,147
Income before exchange differences (MSkr)	383	502
Capital expenditure (MSkr)	463	410
Average number of employees at work	43,050	48,144

Following a slow start to the year that held the sales increase for the first six months to 10 per cent, sales during the third quarter were up 23 per cent on the same three months of 1982.

Restrictive production measures helped improve the inventory/sales ratio to 43 per cent (48).

It is expected that the gradual improvement of the second and third quarters will continue, though not compensating fully for the weak start. Consequently, the Group's full-year profit is likely to fall short of the 1983 level.

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...London, England

Marketing and advertising: Torin Douglas

Will ITV become too costly?

The ITV companies, not for the first time, are enjoying a boom in advertising revenue. New figures show that they took £55m last month, an increase of 34 per cent and some advertising agencies expect a similar rise this month - and that would net ITV more than £100m for the first time in a single month.

The arrival of Channel 4 a year ago has played a part even though revenue to the new channel has been a disappointing £30m-£40m in the first year. The ITV companies have been allowed to shift two minutes' advertising a day from off-peak to peak time to compensate for the reduction in Channel 4 revenue caused by the dispute between advertisers and Equity, the actors' union. This concession may have been worth £30m.

The underlying reason for the increase, however, is the rise in demand for television time, particularly from companies in fields that traditionally have not advertised on television, such as finance and office equipment. The supply of "real" airtime is virtually static. The number of minutes available has been increased by 60 per cent since Channel 4 came on the air, but the audience available to advertisers has risen by far less. So any increase in demand produces increases both in the price of time and in ITV revenue.

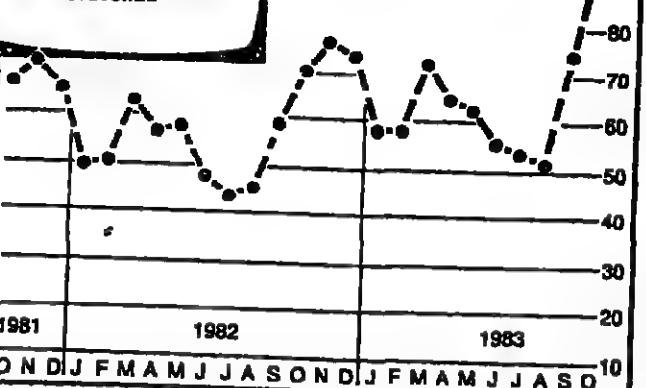
Falls in audience ratings - a problem ITV appears to have overcome this autumn, but which caused anguish a year ago - simply aggravate the problem, by further increasing the cost to an advertiser of reaching each viewer.

Welcome as the boom must be to ITV and its shareholders - though you might not know it, so loud has been the bleating about the cost of Channel 4 - the increasing cost and dominance of television advertising is causing great problems both to advertisers and to the rival media, such as the press, radio and poster companies.

Many advertisers are finding they cannot afford the increases television is asking while the other media are realising that

TELEVISION'S ADVERTISING BOOM

ITV net revenue



The best way to compete is by accepting that most advertisers want to use television and persuading them to make the money go further by putting a proportion of their budget into other media.

The issues were aired last week at a media course for executives in advertising agencies, client companies and the media, organized by the Communication Advertising and Marketing (CAM) Foundation.

Mr Keith Jacobs, marketing director of Birds Eye Wall's, explained the advertisers' dilemma: "We know television works for us, particularly for long-run campaigns, which is why this year we have 80 per cent of our theme investment in television. It does a splendid job for us."

But what happens in 1988, with television costs at twice today's level, a prospect that at present rates of increase seems not impossible? My company has just prepared a long-term plan and two of the key elements in this plan are, of course, pricing and the marketing appropriation.

"On price, we believe that we shall not be able to charge at a rate higher than the retail price index for food - say about 6.5 per cent a year. On that basis, our maximum cost and price

inflation level in 1988 will increase by 37 per cent. On the marketing appropriation, we do not see that it can inflate in real terms at a level higher than all our other costs and our capacity to charge the consumer more. And that is where television costs come in.

"In January, 1983, when we did the plan, the cost per thousand housewives was 21 per cent over January, 1982, to which 5 per cent audience decline had contributed. Assuming some softening in that horrendous rate, as indeed there has been, but extending the likely trend over the next few years - with costs increasing

at, say, 15 per cent - it seems not impossible to anticipate an inflation of 100 per cent in television costs by 1988, versus the 37 per cent we believe is the most the consumer will bear in our price increases."

"That's where the mathematics begin to defeat us." The only solution for advertisers like Birds Eye Wall's, said Mr Jacobs, would be to turn to other media. If television costs in 1988 were twice the level of today, television's share of the Birds Eye Wall's budget would have to drop to just over 50 per cent.

Mr Mike Samuel, advertising and marketing manager of Sainsbury's, revealed that while television had taken 78 per cent of the Sainsbury advertising budget in 1978-9, in the present year its share had already been cut back to 44 per cent. The beneficiaries were magazines, which now account for 33 per cent of Sainsbury's spending, and radio, which takes 5 per cent, while national newspapers now take 18 per cent.

The switch in the balance of Sainsbury's media budget, though prompted by the rise in the cost of television, was partly made for creative reasons. A number of other advertisers have taken inspiration from Sainsbury's pioneering work, particularly in magazine advertising, to encourage their agencies to look closely at multi-media schedules.

The sales departments of the non-television media have

accepted this message and they generally now attempt to persuade advertisers of the benefits of a mixed media schedule, instead of trying to meet television head-on.

This was graphically illustrated at the media course when advertisement directors and media managers were invited to pitch for an advertiser's budget. In this case, Butlin's London Weekend Television, Mirror Group Newspapers, Capital Radio, Television South, IPC Magazines, poster contractor Mills & Allen, the Regional Newspapers Advertising Bureau, TV-am, the Direct Mail Sales Bureau and Rank Screen Advertising all pitched for a share of the £2m budget and all took it for granted that a longest proportion of the expenditure would be put on television.

Butlin's with its customers firmly in the C1, C2 and socio-economic categories, is a natural for television. But more and more types of advertiser are now using television as a main medium, from computer companies and business couriers to prestige car companies and airlines. This new business - skilfully won by the larger television sales departments - is fuelling the cost increases for the traditional advertisers, the food and packaged goods companies.

Several advertisers have pulled out of some ITV areas and transferred the money in those regions to other media, often with surprisingly good results.

Industrial notebook

Jobs minefield for EEC

The EEC Commission stepping warily into a minefield, is asking Britain and nine other members to reduce and reorganize working time to create more jobs.

It also wants much stricter limits on systematic overtime and suggests extra time off, rather than money.

This, it suggests, should be done in such a way as to avoid increasing production costs. It should help bring about structural changes and greater competitiveness and further economic recovery, it says.

The proposals are now being mullied over by the governments before discussion in the EEC's Social Affairs Council, probable next month. They take the form of a recommendation or set of guidelines for governments, unions and employers.

The commission has gone ahead with its proposals despite the failure of its own efforts to persuade the trade unions and employers to agree on the question at European level.

The European employers' representatives are against the idea. They are sure it would increase costs and reduce competitiveness. The unions are generally in favour, though they balk at any suggestion that it could mean lower pay.

But the Commission believes that the time has come, to put the proposals into practice and take the question of reorganizing working arrangements from the realms of

intellectual discussion. It sees this as the only short-term action which can be taken on a European level to reduce unemployment.

Despite widespread scepticism, several countries have already started in this direction. They include Belgium which is run by a centre-right government as well as socialist-governed France.

In Belgium the government has called for a 5 per cent reduction in working time with a 3 per cent increase in workforces, and collective agreements along these lines are now reported to cover the majority of workers. In most cases, however, the reductions in time have turned out somewhat less than 5 per cent.

The Belgians have also restricted overtime and the government claims that about 80,000 jobs will either have been saved or created by the new year.

In France the government has brought the legal working week down to a standard 39 hours with five weeks holiday.

A number of companies or organizations have "solidarity contracts" in which new jobs are created with earlier retirement, shorter working time and reduced social charges.

The government claims that 70,000 jobs have been saved in industry and the services, but employers contest this figure.

The Netherlands has a national agreement which provides for a 10 per cent reduction in working time over

the next four years in all areas, on condition that the overall labour costs do not increase.

In Italy, unions and employers have reached an agreement which provides for a cut of 20 hours from the total annual working hours during the second half of next year and a further 20-hour reduction in the first half of 1985.

British employers think the idea is unrealistic. A confederation of British Industry, spokesman said: "It is based on an assumption you could reduce hours without reducing pay and still create jobs."

The TUC's enthusiasm for negotiated reductions in working hours, and particularly cuts in overtime, is accompanied by concern that workers should not lose financially.

It is anxious about high overtime workers, many of whom are on low pay scales, and says that in such cases reductions in hours should be phased in with increases in basic pay.

The Government's attitude is one of considerable scepticism. Above all it believes such matters are best hammered out between employers and workers alone.

The Department of Employment says it would have to be convinced that the Commission's approach would increase both employment and competitiveness.

Patricia Clough

Liberty chairman named

Liberty: Mr H. Wehlin will succeed Mr D. E. Pike as chairman on Mr Pike's retirement next August. Mr R. Walker will become deputy chairman. Mr Pike will remain a director.

GKN: Mr Frank Winter will be chief executive of the special steel division and managing director of Brynmor Steel Works from January 1. Mr Brian Insh, a GKN corporate management director, will also become chairman of Brymbo.

American Express Europe: Mr Christopher Rodriguez has become divisional vice-president, marketing and sales, Europe, Middle East and Africa.

Glass Manufacturers' Federation: Mr John Small, group managing director of United Glass Holdings, has been elected president for two years from January 1.

APPOINTMENTS

Hick Hargreaves: Mr K. B. Roberts has been elected a director.

Hagla Group: Mr Michael Shanks has been appointed chairman, Mr Leslie Coulthard deputy chairman and Mr Nick Dow a director.

James Carmichael (Contractors): Mr Derek Mottram has become managing director.

Forward Trust Group: Mr W. G. W. Stein has been appointed senior manager of the central management office at group headquarters. Mr J. Hastie has become senior manager, Fixed Asset Finance at the group's Birmingham Business Centre and Mr Andrew Fisher has been appointed regional manager, Industrial Sales and Marketing for Scotland.

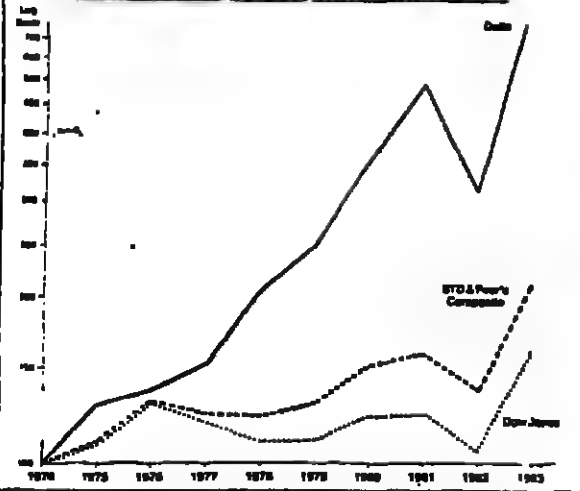
Delta Investment Company Limited

An open-ended Investment Trust listed on the London Stock Exchange.

Results for 1983

	1983	1982	% increase
Net Asset Value per share	66.33	62.78	+128%
Net Assets	\$114.2m	\$54.4m	

Net Asset Value per share performance 1974-1983



Delta anticipated the US Stock Market rise

Extracts from statement by the Chairman, Sir Guy Henderson

INVESTMENT POLICY

"Your Company has concentrated on well managed medium and smaller companies in all sectors of the American economy."

FUTURE INVESTMENT STRATEGY

"Your Company's objective is to maintain its long term performance by reacting flexibly to changing economic conditions. Investment will remain concentrated in well chosen medium and small sized American companies which are capable of achieving a high level of growth above the stock market average."

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NatWest will give you a personal loan for almost anything you care to name.

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But most important, you won't have to nag us or wait weeks to get the loan.

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Name

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RUGBY UNION: NEW ZEALAND PREPARE TO REAP DIVIDENDS AS THEIR YOUNG PLAYERS ARE BLOODED

All Blacks make a long-term profit as tour pays off for home nations

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

There are two perspectives from which to view the New Zealand tour of Scotland and England which ended on Saturday: that of the All Blacks who this year have introduced 11 new players to international rugby and may therefore may see five victories, a draw and a single defeat as no bad return; and that of the two host unions this past month who have had their confidence repaired after finishing bottom and second bottom of last season's international championship before seeing several of their leading players endure an unhappy tour of New Zealand.

There is of course more to touring than results, yet that is how tours are remembered. Many of the 1983 Lions enjoyed an amiable New Zealand winter away from the playing arena. It is one of the drawbacks of short tours such as the one just ended that players have little opportunity to see much of the countries through which they rush and too little time to do the amount of visiting they might wish.

New Zealand accepted a United Kingdom tour in place

of their scheduled visit to Argentina where they might have been away from the glare of publicity which has attended them here. Against the Lions they played three new players who found their feet in the company of such experienced performers as Dalton, Haden and Loveridge. A further eight players were capped in Britain through force of circumstances and that is too great a number even for New Zealand to bring in the space of three weeks.

There is no doubt however that they will have profited from the experience. McGrath, the loose head, prop and Braid, the lock, improved from match to match. Deans - as all Canterbury always knew he would - proved the steadiest of full backs. Green was a sinuous runner in midfield and I am sure that the tour management will be much tempted to pair him with Piers against Scotland before an injury to Taylor ensured that both would play against England. When New Zealand prepare next summer for a tour to Australia and the visit of France they will be able

to choose from a strong hand, since many of their older heads will still be available together with those blooded in Britain. England too have a hectic schedule facing them if they have made the best possible start. After the international championship is over they are due to tour South Africa with a fixture list that is likely to include two international tests. There is the 1984-5 domestic season when Australia are the visitors, another international championship and a visit in May 1985 to New Zealand.

In all of these games they are due to have as their coach, Richard Greenwood, who has already impressed with his

thorough approach, the rapport he has established with players and a certain mordant humour which could see him and his current captain, Wheeler, develop a useful working relationship. If all such conferences are winning ones they will have something to smile about.

● A crop of minor injuries to key players has forced the Welsh selectors to delay until November 27 the announcement of their B team to take on France B in Bourg-en-Bresse on Dec 3.

● Welsh captain Eddie Butler is leaving his teaching job at Cheltenham College for Boys for a post with the BBC in Cardiff next Easter.

No more Moon down-under

Paris, (Reuter) - Brendan Moon, who has scored more tries for Australia than any other player, will almost certainly retire from representative rugby at the end of next season. Moon aged 26, said that he had thought of playing only club football in 1984, but his poor tour performances in Italy and France, because of a thigh muscle

strain, had influenced him not to play another representative season.

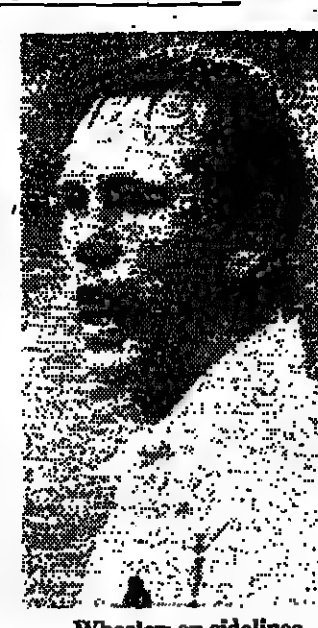
The Queenslander, an almost perfect figure for the last six seasons, has been so disappointed with his tour form that he feels he has achieved nothing by becoming Australia's most capped wing.

prepare to meet Yorkshire at Bath on Saturday. Rees has a hamstring strain but hopes to recover in time. He is playing in place of Simon Halliday, also of Bath, who has had his broken ankle pinned. He is not expected to play again this season.

Paul Simpson, flanker, who made a tremendous first appearance for Somerset against Northampton, is fit despite a gash on the forehead which had to be stitched after Saturday's international.

Scott Hastings, the Watlington wing, who made his debut for Northumberland against Surrey, has decided to play for his club on Saturday, rather than the county. That means that Steve Gurnard, who led Northumberland to victory

in the 1981 county championship final against Gloucestershire, will win his 50th cap against Devon in the first division relegation play-off. Warwickshire want Alamy College to release Mark Lakey to play in their division two county championship relegation game with Hertfordshire at Croxley Green on Saturday. Lakey, stand-off half, is the college club's secretary and cannot turn out for Coventry at weekends because of these commitments. The county hope, however, that the college will release him for this game. He is preferred to Chris Southall and the only other change sees Charlie Bend, of Rugby, making his county debut on the wing in place of Russ Whitworth.



Wheeler: on sidelines

Wheeler has operation on hand

Peter Wheeler, England's captain, is due to have a three-hour operation on his left hand at the West Middlesex Hospital today and will spend the next month away from rugby. David Hands writes. Damage to his hand sustained playing for the Midlands against the New Zealanders on November 8 was exacerbated during the international at Twickenham last Saturday and there is a fracture at the base of the thumb.

Wheeler was only one of several England casualties of whom, earlier, the right wing was likely to be away from the game for some time with a damaged knee. Pearce, the tight head prop will spend a week recovering from a broken nose and a gashed ear but hopes to return to Northampton on December 3.

Scott and Simpson, from the back row, both sustained cuts about the head but Simpson hopes to play for Somerset in the County Championship semi-final against Yorkshire at Bath on Saturday. He has been named in the team and was in a scrum with the county squad yesterday evening.

Doncaster now face a tall order

By Nicholas Harling

The way things are going, it will soon be the English Basketball Association in name only. The first division is dominated by American players and from today there will be more American coaches than ever. Bob Mitchell of Davenport's Birmingham is left as the sole Englishman in charge now that John Carr Doncaster have parted company with the only other one, Dave Ransom, whose successor, Mark Stevens, flew in yesterday to become the twelfth American in charge of a team in the National League, sponsored by Wimpey Homes. Stevens, aged 28, a 6ft 6in man of Northern Arizona College, also gained vital playing experience in The Netherlands, which Doncaster hope to put to use should they decide to employ him as a player as well.

Doncaster, who are fourth from bottom, decided to release Ransom after their 26-point home defeat by Leicester two weeks ago. What concerned the Yorkshire club's humiliation was that their second half collapse was seen live by viewers on Channel 4. Clubs can normally live with the odd heavy reverse but not when the nation can witness it.

Ransom, who could not devote his entire attention to the club as he wished because he is a lecturer in general studies at Sheffield, is

taking a week off to consider whether to continue as assistant to Stevens, whose first game in charge is tomorrow at Hemel Hempstead. The hosts should, avenge an earlier defeat by Doncaster on the evidence of their 96-94 win over Leicester on Saturday. Leicester seemed capable of repeating what they did 48-46 at half-time but Hemel, on the strength of 44 points from Smith.

The English Basketball Association are likely to ask the club now known as F.S.O. Carrs Liverpool Warrington Vikings, following the completion of last week's sponsorship deal, to shorten their name. "It must be the longest name in Christendom let alone basketball," Peter Draper, the EBA's administrative officer said. "It's unacceptable and I think we'll be speaking to them."

If Vikings are worried at not being noticed, they need not be. They became joint leaders of the First Division for the first time after their 80-72 win over Kingston. It was a long, hard weekend on the road for Kingston as they had arrived in the North-west via the South Coast, where they had been swamped 124-79 by Solihull in the previous day's ASDA National Cup tie.

Schneeman coach for Olympics

Tom Schneeman, coach of the Scottish champions Murray International Metals, Edinburgh, has beaten out the challenges of six other American coaches and the only English applicant, Bill Bewick, to be appointed coach to the Great British Olympic team. Nicholas Harling writes.

Schneeman, aged 40, was previously coach to Bayreuth in the West German League and to the Seattle University team.

The chairman of four first division clubs, Jimmy Rhodes (Hemel Hempstead), Harry Smith (Solihull), Brian Ray-Smith (Blackpool) and Dennis Roach (Blackpool) reported the new organization, known as the Basketball Owners Association Committee.

Under its chairman, Roach, the main intention of BOA will be to safeguard the interest of the first division clubs. The three main issues they intend to press the English Basketball Association for are: 1. No relegation this season or the next two years so that clubs can obtain good sponsorship contracts. 2. A closer link to the format of the Asda National Cup and National Championship play-offs at Wembley. 3. Discussions concerning the future development of basketball marketing.

VOLLEYBALL

Speedwell, Hillingdon play monopoly

By Paul Harrison

The English League continues to play the way of the form book, both in the men's and women's sections. Speedwell Runcorn, the men's league and cap holders, defeated the Yorkshire side on Saturday night to move closer to the top of the league with games in hand.

Hillingdon had two easy 3-0 wins, when Spark and Capital City were defeated. If both London sides lose, then Speedwell will have defeated all their nearest rivals and the destination of the League title will surely have been settled. In the women's section, Speedwell will meet Polonia again, who beat Liverpool 3-0 on Sunday in their quarter-final.

many unforced errors. On Sunday, in Bristol, Speedwell reached the semi-finals of the Milkase Cup, beating Bemi 3-1 despite losing Steve Pincot, one of their leading players, to a twisted ankle early in the game.

Pincot will miss Speedwell's two hard matches next weekend in Bath, when Spark and Capital City will visit. If both London sides lose, then Speedwell will have defeated all their nearest rivals and the destination of the League title will surely have been settled. In the women's section, Speedwell will meet Polonia again, who beat Liverpool 3-0 on Sunday in their quarter-final.

ing, are already looking forward to competing in Europe in 1984. They have settled the dispute with the English Volleyball Association over money when prevented from describing themselves as "financially viable".

Asksome, whom Peter Stringer, the Hillingdon coach, describes as the best team they have played this season, went down narrowly at home to Spark, 3-2. It was 15-13 in the fifth set, and Spark are now second.

In Scotland, only Team TAK of the first division sides lost in the men's second round of the Royal Bank Cup, beaten 3-1 by East Kilbride.

RACING

New records hardly a hit with backers

By John Karter

Two course records were smashed at Windsor yesterday and it is a fair bet that a great many backers must have felt getting that way themselves. Only one favourite, End Of Era, in the selling race obliged and once again it was the bookmakers who emerged into the frozen evening with a warm glow in the area of their wallets.

Pitlochry, who was heavily backed to provide Alan Aylett with yet another successful foray from the Isle of Wight, looked like putting another one over on the old enemy when George Jones brought him to challenge Skylander two flights from home in the White Hart Hurdle. Furthermore, you would not have blamed Skylander, who was having his fifth face in six weeks, for deciding to be just a little less than cooperative on this occasion.

Nothing of the sort. Under the strongest driving from Kevin Mooney Skylander put his head down and simply refused to be passed. The time of three minutes 41.8 seconds beat the record for two miles set up by Gay Manicou in 1972 by 2.1 sec.

Mark Bradstock, who is assistant to Fluke Watwyn, Skylander's trainer, said that the four-year-old had obviously earned a rest, but added that if the ground remains firm they would have to consider relying on Skylander's good nature and running his name book. Bradstock also confirmed that Everest would be Watwyn's only runner in his attempt to win an eighth Hennessy Gold Cup at Newbury on Saturday.

The other record-breaker was



Skylander leading Pitlochry in the White Hart Hurdle at Windsor

Quazz Light, who rewarded Les Kennard's long trip from Taunton with an easy win in the Round Oak Novices Chase. Ten years ago Quazz Light was an underdog when level with Quazz Light at the third last fence and in so doing badly hampered the favourite, Struck For Words.

It is doubtful whether this affected the result, however, because Colin Brown was always sitting comfortably on the winner. Kennard was delighted to have won a race with Quazz Light (whose time

of 3 min 55.8 sec was 0.6 sec faster than the previous best set by Stonehouse in 1977) because he had had numerous training problems with the horse and also considered that he would be found lacking in fitness yesterday. If he takes the race well, Quazz Light will run again at Wincanton on Thursday.

The other more notable features on a singularly unmemorable afternoon were Remondar Rowe's brilliant recovery from a kamikaze-like fall at the last hurdle by Will

Do Well, who went on to win the first division of the Royal Borough Novices Hurdle and Con Horgan's first jumping success when Sarah's Venture won division two of that race.

Little has gone right for Horgan since he took over from Captain Ryan Price at Findon and it was good to see the dapper Irishman enjoying a change of fortune. One thing Horgan has in common with the gallant Captain, he says, is that he never bets. Thank heaven there are at least one or two sensible men around in this craziest of games.

High-flying Francome lands timely treble

John Francome travelled straight to Leicester yesterday on returning from Camden, South Carolina, where he rode Platteau to victory in the Colonial Cup, and returned Sea Image to win the Leicestershire Silver Fox Handicap Chase for the second year running.

In the space of 48 hours, the champion successful at Grimsby on Saturday, had two winners in England and one in the United States, an unusual feat for a jump jockey. Francome's schedule was so tight that he had to change in a car on the way to the airport for his return trip.

Sea Image, Francome's only mount of the day, led all the way and held the strong challenge of Tudor Folly by half a length, the pair going clear of the top weight, The Lady's Master, on the run-in.

Mrs Olive Jackson, who owns and bred Sea Image, missed her gelding's exciting victory, "I was at the top of the hill," said her husband, George, who collected the trophy.

Steel Kid, whom Robert Armstrong trained to win three times on the Flat this season, by a length, winning debut over Timber, landing

odds of 5-2 laid on him in an eventful Brian Ingham's Snooker Club Novices Hurdle.

It marked a rare appearance of Ravi Tikoo's colours at the winter game, although Parallelex was for his wife over hurdles at Newbury in the spring of 1979.

David Nicholson, who now trains Steel Kid, had sent out only three winners before the start of this month, but his score for the season now stands at 18 and he is up to running Steel Kid again at Newbury on Saturday, in division two of the Spec Novices Hurdle.

Only two of Steel Kid's six rivals completed the course. Zephetha fell at the first, flying down Speedwell, while Prince Pippin parted company with Anthony Wheeler when he was hauled by Jakebox Katie at the second flight.

Migrator who joined Merry Rime's string a month ago with part of his training at Francome's, was sent to the Champion Hurdle at Cheltenham by the way to lead the odds laid on him in the Thorpe Satchville Hurdle.

Holding off Shadley Dove over the last two hurdles by a length, Migrator was timed at 3min 41.1sec.

Plumpton

1.00 NOVEMBER HURDLE (Div 1: 3-y-o: novices: £250: 2m) (6 runners)
1. 12 RECORD DANCER (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
2. 10 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
3. 11 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
4. 11 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
5. 11 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
6. 11 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1

1.30 BOLDEN CHASE (Novices: £1,250: 2m 3f 30yd) (10)
1. 12 RECORD DANCER (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
2. 10 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
3. 11 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
4. 11 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
5. 11 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
6. 11 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1

2.0 PETER CAZALETT TWIST (Handicap: £1,571: 3m 1f) (3)
1. 12 RECORD DANCER (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
2. 10 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
3. 11 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1

2.30 STAMMER CONDITIONAL HURDLE (Selling handicap: £294: 2m) (9)
1. 12 RECORD DANCER (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
2. 10 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
3. 11 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
4. 11 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
5. 11 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
6. 11 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1

3.0 BSC RADIO SUXESS CHASE (Handicap: £1,538: 2m) (4)
1. 12 RECORD DANCER (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
2. 10 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
3. 11 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
4. 11 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1

3.30 NOVEMBER HURDLE (Div 1: 3-y-o: novices: £250: 2m) (6)
1. 12 RECORD DANCER (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
2. 10 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
3. 11 DIAMOND GEM (Mrs J. Gower) D. Pritchard-Gordon 11-1
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Bloodstock sales should avoid clash

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

It must be a matter of regret that the big sale of bloodstock, which began at Kill in Ireland on Saturday and the Tattersalls sale at Newmarket actually overlap tomorrow. Europe is not big enough to have both sales, but the fact that Tattersalls are also auctioneering 199. Perhaps, this clash is something that the newly founded Society of International Auctioneers, of which both houses are members, can resolve.

This year Tattersalls sale, which runs from tomorrow to December 1, again has two catalogues. Combined they embrace more than 1,800 lots although more than 100 have been withdrawn already. The first is confined to yearlings and foals; the second to breeding stock.

With so much to offer Newmarket has inevitably become the magnet as far as thoroughbred interest worldwide is concerned. Only two lots to refer to last year's statistics to see that. There a record breeding aggregate of 220,548,000 guineas include more than 28000 spent by foreign buyers, with the lion share being purchased by Americans.

This time buyers from the United States will take a colossal interest in the three-year-old filly Addenda as she is a half-sister to All Along, who has recently captured everyone's imagination by winning the Rothmans International at Woodbine, the Turf Classic at Aqueduct and the Washington DC International at Laurel and all that after her success in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in Paris.

Addenda is being sold by Dayton Leaver, who belongs to Daniel Wildenstein who owns All Along. By Carvin, out of a mare by Victor Manoir, Addenda has thoroughly French pedigree. This has never put Americans off in the past. It may also appeal to the Arabs, so the atmosphere should be well and truly soaked up by the time that Addenda

walks into the ring shortly after dusk on November 30. Being a half-sister to that crack filly Pavane, Pig Tail is another of Mr Wildenstein's cast-offs who should be in demand.

At the December sales 12 months ago Tames became the first horse ever to be sold for over 1m guineas at public auction in Europe. In the meantime her record was passed by a 1,400,000 guinea at the Newmarket December sales.

Goffs decision to stage their first invitation session as a centre piece of their breeding stock sales was fully vindicated with the sale of 73 lots for over 1m guineas. The aggregate at the select evening was half a million guineas above the total for the entire five days last year. The 49 foals sold averaged 69,786 Irish guineas (£58,500) while the 24 mares achieved an average of 94,083 Irish guineas (£79,000).

Two mares were responsible for more than half of the turn over. Thomastown Castle Stud, managed by the former National Hunt jockey Tommy Stack, sold 11 foals and 14 mares for 2,486,000 Irish guineas (£2,090,000). Barronstown Stud

aggregated 1,211,000 Irish guineas (£1,020,000) from 12 foals.

Thomastown Castle Stud Co Tipperary is owned by the Sangster-O'Brien team, and they also have a substantial interest in the stock at Barronstown Stud in Co Wicklow - which is managed by Goffs auctioneer David Nagle.

Thomastown Castle Stud's star offering was the Shergar colt, who was described by Nagle from the rostrum as "rarer than a penny black and just like his daddy". The foal, just 187 days old, was not an outstanding individual but he is one of only 14 Shergar colts foals in the world and it was no surprise that he broke the European record price for a foal sold at auction.

Tommy Stack said yesterday: "I thought it was a fair price and it leaves the new owner with room to make a profit on him as a yearling."

A sign of how times are changing is shown by his price of 325,000 Irish guineas - the same figure paid in 1978 for Swiss Maid who had just won the Champion Stakes and set a new record price for a horse of any age sold at auction in Europe. The

Canadian Oaks winner Cool Mood, who is by Northern Dancer, are among the mares on offer in foal to him.

Fig Tail, the Yorkshire Cup winner Line Slinger, that fast filly Chellaston Park, the Oaks fourth Shore Line and Annie Edge are among the pick of the fillies who will come on the market.

Visitors to Newmarket later this week will also be able to catch a glimpse of some of the foals from the first crops of Badale, Frater, Hard Fonger, Herring, King's Lake, Known Fact, Mooreyside and Runnet.

The first foals by King's Lake were all the rage at the select sale and the three colts and one filly by the 1981 2,000 Guineas winner averaged 203,750 Irish guineas.

The best of these was a colt from the Horan family of Tipperary, who was bought by Timmy Hyde of Comas Park Stud for 275,000 Irish guineas (£230,000). Hyde, who made 250,000 profit on two foals which he sold as yearlings at Goffs last month, expects to make a further 200,000 profit on a foal he sold for 275,000 Irish guineas (£230,000) for a Be My Guest colt out of the dual Irish Classic winner Pidge.

Plumpton Selections

1.00 RECORD DANCER. 1.30 Viewed Away. 2.0 Round The Twist. 2.30 Allard. 3.0 Falkland Palace. 3.30 Jack Ransom.

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1.00 RECORD DANCER. 1.30 Viewed Away. 2

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 **Celestia** AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins.
6.30 **Breakfast** Time with Frank Sough and Selma Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, and 10.15; television preview at 6.55; review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.35; star tips, food and cooking and Ask Alison at 8.50 and 9.00.
9.00 **Training Dogs** The Woodhouse Way. Lesson four illustrates a quick way to teach dogs to sit down (1) 8.25
10.00 **Close Down** 10.00 Play School, presented by Fraser Wilson (1) 10.55 **Close Down**.
12.30 **News Afternoon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Cowardale. The weather prospects come from Ian MacKisid 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles (1) 1.00 **Pebble Mill** at One Among the guests is fashion guru Jeff Banks who talks to designer Caroline Charles 1.45 **One** (1) 1.50 **Stop-God** (1) **Film** *Weekend Lady* (1938) starring James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. The first showing on British television for this tale of a young professor who marries a New York night-club singer on the spur of the moment. He then has to return to his home town with his new wife and face criticism, not least from his former fiancée. Directed by George Stevens. 3.25 **Ten Million People**. The fourth of five films about Britain's elderly (1) 3.53 Regional news (not London) 4.00 **Play School**, presented by Rosalind Wilson (1) 4.25 **Jackanory**. Jane Asher reads part two of *The Railway Children* (1) 4.40 **Walter**. The first of a new comedy series about a dog named 5.05 **John Craven's Newsround** 5.10 **Recess** **Breakers**. Roy Castle meets Richard Crane, who ran across the Himalayas with his brother, Adrian. 5.40 **Sixty Minutes** includes national news at 5.40 and the regional news magazines at 5.53. The closing news headlines are at 6.38.
6.40 **Angels**. Jeff Harris is given a multiple allergy test by Doctor Lavy thereby whetting Alison's appetite for the subject - much to the annoyance of Edward. 7.05 **Harty**. Russell's guest is singer Debbie Harry. 7.40 **Don't Wait Up**. Tony Britton and Nigel Havers star as the father and son medical men whose marriages have both foundered on the rocks. 8.10 **Dallas**. Bobby suddenly realises that he can only overtake J.R. in the fight for Ewing Oil with the help of a miracle. 9.00 **News** with Sue Lawley. 9.25 **Play** *One of Uselves*, by William Trevor. A delightful tale of a young man on the threshold of adulthood, living in a rural Irish town during the 1950s (see Choice).
10.15 **Called Up**. Reminiscences of eighteen years of National Service from a variety of former 'squaddies' including Auberon Waugh, Fred Trueman and Mgr Bruce Kent. 11.00 **News** headlines. 11.10 **The Rockford Files**. The unorthodox private detective discovers that female colleagues can be more devious than males (1). 12.00 **Weather**.

BBC 2

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and John Stapleton. A review of the day's papers at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.40; exercises at 6.45 and 9.15; **Alarm Call** at 6.50 and 8.42; John Stapleton with a guest in the Spotlight at 7.05; guest, Ron Moody from 7.35; Timmy Mallet's pop news at 7.45; pop video at 7.55; inside Captain Sensible's house at 8.05; Gyles Brandreth's video report at 8.35; baby talk at 8.02; and closing news headlines at 9.23.
9.25 **Thames** news headlines. 9.30 **For Schools**: Sikh and Christian worship. 9.47 **Festivals** from the Muslim, Hindu and Jewish faiths. 10.21 **The needs of handicapped children**. 10.43 **Economics**. Work without workers. 11.08 **Safety** in the home, on the road and in the water. 11.25 **Cope**. 11.38 **France**: the valley of the River Ardèche. 11.57 **Portland Bill**. Puppet adventures of a lighthouse keeper. 12.10 **Sounds Like a Story**. Mark Wyther with the life and loves of Vic Brown (1). 12.30 **The Suburbs**. 1.00 **News**. 1.20 **Thames** news. 1.30 **A Plus**. Mavis Nicholson has her picture taken by top photographer Terence Donovan and Gill Neve looks at home computers with Cyndy Miles, editor of *Personal Computer News*. 2.00 **Take the High Road**. 2.30 **A Kind of Loving**. Episode seven of the serial chronicling the life and loves of Vic Brown (1). 3.30 **Sons and Daughters**. Australian-made serial about the dramas surrounding the Hamilton and Palmer families. 4.00 **Portland Bill**. A repeat of the programme started at noon. 4.15 **Dangermouse** (1). 4.20 **Razzmatazz**. Live pop music and interviews. 4.45 **CSTV**. 5.15 **Entertainment**. **Amos**'s uncle is laid to rest and a grand occasion it turns out to be. 5.45 **News**. 6.00 **Thames** news. 6.20 **Hatfield**. Vic Taylor goes with news of CATS - the Children's Aid Team. 6.30 **Crossroads**. Adam Chance has a business success while Doris Luke takes Hobson's Choice. 6.55 **Reporting London**. Angela Lambert reports on the reviews of Emma Tennant's *Women Beware Women*, the Jazz Band Ball, the final volume of Philip Cakes' trilogy about jazz in the 1950s; and the *Andie* film. 7.00 **Give Us a Clue**. Celebrity charades chaired by Michael Aspel. This week Line Stubbs' line is Faith Brown, Rula Lenska and Claire Rayner while Lancelotti is supported by Duncan Goodhew, Roy Kinnear and Robin Newell (1). 8.00 **Kennedy**. The birth and final part of the drama about the life and presidency of the charismatic John Kennedy (see Choice). 10.00 **News** followed by **Thames** news headlines. 10.30 **Film**: *The Big Sleep* (1978) starring Robert Montgomery and Sarah Miles. Raymond Chandler's celebrated crime story transferred by director Michael Winner to the English seaside. Private detective Philip Marlowe is summoned to the home of the aged General Stemwood and discovers that what seems to be a case of blackmail leads to murder. A star-studded supporting cast includes James Stewart, John Mills and John Collins. 12.30 **Night Thoughts** from the Rev. Dr Charles Elliott.

TV LONDON

9.25 **Thames** news headlines. 9.30 **For Schools**: Sikh and Christian worship. 9.47 **Festivals** from the Muslim, Hindu and Jewish faiths. 10.21 **The needs of handicapped children**. 10.43 **Economics**. Work without workers. 11.08 **Safety** in the home, on the road and in the water. 11.25 **Cope**. 11.38 **France**: the valley of the River Ardèche. 11.57 **Portland Bill**. Puppet adventures of a lighthouse keeper. 12.10 **Sounds Like a Story**. Mark Wyther with the life and loves of Vic Brown (1). 12.30 **The Suburbs**. 1.00 **News**. 1.20 **Thames** news. 1.30 **A Plus**. Mavis Nicholson has her picture taken by top photographer Terence Donovan and Gill Neve looks at home computers with Cyndy Miles, editor of *Personal Computer News*. 2.00 **Take the High Road**. 2.30 **A Kind of Loving**. Episode seven of the serial chronicling the life and loves of Vic Brown (1). 3.30 **Sons and Daughters**. Australian-made serial about the dramas surrounding the Hamilton and Palmer families. 4.00 **Portland Bill**. A repeat of the programme started at noon. 4.15 **Dangermouse** (1). 4.20 **Razzmatazz**. Live pop music and interviews. 4.45 **CSTV**. 5.15 **Entertainment**. **Amos**'s uncle is laid to rest and a grand occasion it turns out to be. 5.45 **News**. 6.00 **Thames** news. 6.20 **Hatfield**. Vic Taylor goes with news of CATS - the Children's Aid Team. 6.30 **Crossroads**. Adam Chance has a business success while Doris Luke takes Hobson's Choice. 6.55 **Reporting London**. Angela Lambert reports on the reviews of Emma Tennant's *Women Beware Women*, the Jazz Band Ball, the final volume of Philip Cakes' trilogy about jazz in the 1950s; and the *Andie* film. 7.00 **Give Us a Clue**. Celebrity charades chaired by Michael Aspel. This week Line Stubbs' line is Faith Brown, Rula Lenska and Claire Rayner while Lancelotti is supported by Duncan Goodhew, Roy Kinnear and Robin Newell (1). 8.00 **Kennedy**. The birth and final part of the drama about the life and presidency of the charismatic John Kennedy (see Choice). 10.00 **News** followed by **Thames** news headlines. 10.30 **Film**: *The Big Sleep* (1978) starring Robert Montgomery and Sarah Miles. Raymond Chandler's celebrated crime story transferred by director Michael Winner to the English seaside. Private detective Philip Marlowe is summoned to the home of the aged General Stemwood and discovers that what seems to be a case of blackmail leads to murder. A star-studded supporting cast includes James Stewart, John Mills and John Collins. 12.30 **Night Thoughts** from the Rev. Dr Charles Elliott.

BBC 1

Cyril Cusack as Quigley: BBC1 9.25pm

BBC 2

9.00 **Daytime** on Two. Dennis Potter with a personal view of Shakespeare's *Cymbeline* 9.25 **Made** counts 8.48 **Maths**: Graphic description 10.10 Part nine of the play, *Dark Towers* 10.35 **Coastline** erosion in Dorset and Hampshire 11.00 **Watch** the *Nativity* 11.17 **Wales** 11.40 **Development** in Ghana (ends at 12.00)

CHANNEL 4

4.45 **Countdown**. Richard Witslaye with another edition of the quick-fire anagrams and mental arithmetic competition. 5.15 **Years Ahead**. Magazine programme for the older viewer. Brian Johnston talks to the authors of *Years Ahead* and General's Pensioner of the Year, Zena Simmer has advice on bleeding radiators; the problem of retirement age is discussed by Joy Simmer and Sir David Price MP, with Lew Gurney, Margaret Dibben of *The Guardian* reports on house annuities; and pensioner Bill Forbes talks about his abortive attempt to walk from Nairobi to Alexandria along the banks of the Nile. 6.00 **The Sports Quiz** with Steve Davis. Another quarter final of the quiz. 6.15 **News**. 6.30 **Utopia Limited**. In the sixth programme of the ten-part series about better ways to use the earth's resources, Sandra Naidoo and David Terezhchuk examine how developing countries can stand alone to the benefit of their own people. Naidoo and Terezhchuk take South Korea as an example of a country going in the right direction but not yet completely out of the shadow of the West. 7.00 **Channel Four News** with Peter Sissons. The reports include an Australian assessment of the technical brilliance but financial disappointment of Concorde. 7.50 **Comment**. With a personal view of a matter of topical interest, David Sainsbury, editor of *Middle East Magazine*. 8.00 **Brookside**. Bobby Grant's car goes for its MOT at the same time as wife Sheila receives the date for her driving test. 8.10 **Story Time**. *Now Green Was My Valley* by Richard Llewellyn (1). Read by Gerald James. 8.30 **What if it Were**. Consumer affairs programme presented by David Stanford and Penny Jones. The problems faced by parents visiting their children in hospital are examined by Joan Shenton; David Stanford tests the best buys in personal stereo equipment. 9.00 **Film** *A Kind of Loving* (1962) starring Alan Bates and June Ritchie. Drama, adapted from Sam Swain's book by Willis Hall and Keith Waterhouse, about a young man from the north of England with an eye for the girl who is forced into marriage with disastrous results. Directed by John Schlesinger. 11.05 **Black on Black**. This first of a new series includes a discussion on the Granada issue and music from Aswad. Presented by Louise Bennett. 12.00 **Countdown**.

CHOICE

Viewers who have already been looking for the previous two episodes will not want to miss the final part of Central's superior 20th-century drama *Kennedy* (TV 8.00pm). Newcomers to the series must take the opportunity to see this episode which covers the period of the Cuban missile crisis. British writer Reg Gurney has skillfully captured the sub-plots of the crisis and viewers, even with the knowledge of the outcome of the debate and argument that went on in the White House during those fateful 13 days. The less-than-attractive side of the President is best hidden by J. Edgar Hoover's puritanical obsession to end Kennedy's womanising, casting Hoover in the original role of master of

CHOICE

presidential morals. The neo-natal death of the president's second son is covered with compassion; Kennedy's Berlin speech is an archive film of the actual event but Martin Luther King's 'I have a dream' oration is spoken by an actor; and the final Dallas motorcade is a masterful piece of tense, dramatic, reconstruction. Martin Sheen is excellent as the charismatic Kennedy, well supported by John Shea as his devoted brother, Bobby, and Blair Brown, a remarkable look-alike of Jackie Kennedy. Sixteen-year-old Stephen Mason has a gem of a role for his television debut in William Trevor's *ONE OF OURSELVES* (BBC1 9.25pm), a delightful observation

CHOICE

of Irish rural town life in the 1950s. He plays John Joe, a 15-year-old, who, much to his widowed mother's relief, has secured a job at the local saw-mill, rather than seek his fortune over the water. His first Woodhouse, his first stout and his burgeoning interest in sex is catered for by Mr Lynch, a wonderful cameo role played superbly by Niall Tobin, who, in the bar of the grocer's registers John Joe with tales of wartime 'Paddy's' 'glory girls'. Bill Paterson, the only non-Irishman in the cast, is Mr Daly, the owner of the cinema, established by the parish priest to nip in the bud anything untoward in the back-row, a role he carries out with comic authority. Cyril Cusack is his usual excellent self as the eccentric Quigley, the town butler.

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Radio 4

6.00 **News Briefing**. 6.10 **Farming Today**. 6.25 **Shipping**. 6.30 **Today**, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 **News Summary** 6.45 **Prayer** for the Day. 6.55 **Today's News**. 7.00, 8.00 **Today's News**. 7.30, 8.30 **Today's News**. 7.55 **Thought for the Day**. 8.05 **Yesterday in Parliament**. 8.15 **Weather**. 8.20 **News**. 8.25 **Today's News**. 8.30 **Today's News**. 8.45 **Prayer** for the Day. 8.55 **Today's News**. 9.00 **Today's News**. 9.15 **Prayer** for the Day. 9.25 **Today's News**. 9.40 **Prayer** for the Day. 9.55 **Today's News**. 10.00 **Today's News**. 10.15 **Prayer** for the Day. 10.25 **Today's News**. 10.40 **Prayer** for the Day. 10.55 **Today's News**. 11.00 **Today's News**. 11.15 **Prayer** for the Day. 11.25 **Today's News**. 11.40 **Prayer** for the Day. 11.55 **Today's News**. 12.00 **Today's News**. 12.15 **Prayer** for the Day. 12.25 **Today's News**. 12.40 **Prayer** for the Day. 12.55 **Today's News**. 1.00 **Today's News**. 1.15 **Prayer** for 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